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OAS MEETING ON MALVINAS CONFLICT POSTPONED

PY082132 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1925 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Washington, 8 Apr (TELAM) -- With the acquiescence of Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay today forced the suspension of a debate on the Malvinas situation by the OAS. The OAS Permanent Council postponed the debate until Monday after receiving a draft resolution offering the good offices of the OAS for a rapproachement between Argentina and Great Britain which was presented by Colombia with the support of Ecuador and Costa Rica. In previous consultations, the Argentine delegation let it be known that it did not consider opportune at this time any action by the OAS because the debate of the question could give occasion for pronouncements that would disturb negotiations underway. However, a harsh debate about regulations preceded the decision to suspend the meeting; a decision adopted by just one vote more than necessary.

TWO COUNTRIES ANNOUNCE SUPPORT FOR OAS MEDIATION

PA070300 Paris AFP in Spanish 1441 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Bogota, 7 Apr (AFP) -- Today it was learned that El Salvador and the Dominican Republic announced today that they advocate OAS mediation in the conflict between Argentina and Great Britain over the Malvinas. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry in Bogota said today those two countries' governments decided to support OAS mediation because they believe it is one of the most effective mechanisms for resolving conflicts. OAS mediation in the Malvinas Islands crisis was proposed on Tuesday by Colombia, Costa Rica and Ecuador, when they requested an emergency meeting of the OAS Permanent Council in Washington. A draft resolution was presented to the council proposing that the OAS interpose its "good offices" in search of a peaceful solution to the Anglo-Argentine dispute.

The organization will apparently meet at 1500 GMT tomorrow, but it is believed that in view of the discussion that will follow the presentation of the initiative, voting on it will not take place before Monday morning.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said today that it is hoped that this first specific peace proposal for solving the Malvinas Islands conflict will be supported by a large majority of the Latin American countries. In fact, it was learned that Venezuela, which announced its support for Argentina, has declared its satisfaction with the OAS mediation proposal made by Colombia, Ecuador and Costa Rica.

ARGENTINE C. AMERICA ROLE 'EMBARRASSES' U.S.

PM081509 Paris LE MONDE in French 8 Apr 82 p 7

[Marcel Niedergang dispatch: "The Argentine Leaders Have Apparently Agreed To Take Part in a Possible 'Inter-American Peace Force' in Central America"]

[Text] Mexico City -- The plan for a possible U.S. intervention in Central America drawn up by the Reagan administration makes provision for large-scale participation by Argentina. According to information gathered from authoritative sources, secret talks took place in Buenos Aires in early March between American and Argentine experts in order to draw up a very accurate definition of the official and secret forms of Argentine military participation in possible operations in Central America. Those talks followed the visit to Buenos Aires of senior U.S. military officials and the chief of staff of the Inter-American Defense Board. General Caltieri, Argentine Government chief, apparently gave his agreement to that plan.

These agreements, which were hitherto secret, were concluded before the occupation of the Falkland Islands by the Argentine Armed Forces. That military action has irritated the Washington administration which, last week, tried in vain to deter General Galtieri. The Argentine "coup" embarrasses the United States, which seems to have been counting a great deal on the Argentine "presence" in Central America. In that hypothesis a credit of $50 million would enable Argentina to supply military equipment, light aircraft, tanks, missiles and rockets, and transport facilities to an "inter-American intervention force." In addition members of the Argentine security forces, extensively involved in the repression and antisubversive struggle, would be "released" to be able to be "engaged" directly by the CIA and rejoin the Somozist guerrillas already in the "field" or the groups training in several camps in the United States -- in Florida and in other American states.

According to the same sources division General Alfredo Balin, who was chief of the Argentine G2 (intelligence and espionage services) since 1967 and has just been appointed Argentine ambassador to Panama, would be given the job of coordinating all the "destabilization" operations in which Argentines, both civilians and military, would be involved.

The sources add that President Reagan's advisers have become convinced that the United States cannot intervene in Central America directly or militarily but also that the whole "credibility" of Washington's foreign policy is at stake over Central America and, more directly, El Salvador.

This means credibility in the eyes of U.S. public opinion but also with U.S. allies in Europe and in the world and with the Soviet Union. Consequently Washington would prefer to obtain backing from the OAS, which would enable it to set up this "inter-American force." A deterioration in the situation in El Salvador or a very serious "border incident" between Honduras and Nicaragua could justify the convening of the OAS assembly and the implementation of the Rio de Janeiro Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty signed in 1947. However, the OAS needs a two-thirds majority for this kind of decision, and it is not entirely certain that this can be achieved. But such a meeting convened at Honduras' request or at the request of one of the members of the "triple alliance" (El Salvador, Honduras or Costa Rica) would emphasize the need "to guarantee secure borders for the Central American countries."

With regard to negotiations, it seems that the good-will mission undertaken by Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castanedas has been "very much welcomed" in Havana and "very favorably received" in Managua. The Cuban leaders, who support Lopez Portillo's peace plan for Central America, would not wish to make any promises about "halting arms traffic" without a serious quid pro quo from the United States, for instance in El Salvador, in the direction of a "negotiation," implying the participation of political representatives of the guerrilla movements. Well-informed sources nevertheless believe that the process of "discreet" contacts should continue and do not rule out the possibility of another visit to Havana by Gen Vernon Walters in the near future.

For their part, the Managua leaders are very willing to conduct such talks with representatives of the Washington administration to find a satisfactory solution to control arms traffic. So the possibility of a "neutralization" of Nicaragua has not been ruled out in the medium term. Mexican leaders are waiting to see how the White House intends to follow the negotiation process begun in mid-March. They seem hopeful. The Honduran leaders, for their part, have informed the Mexicans that they would suggest "the withdrawal of all foreign military advisers from all Central American countries." This would be a positive initiative, since Washington has not yet chosen between the two options of indirect intervention or comprehensive negotiations.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON MALVINAS ISLANDS CONFLICT

Tripartite Summit Possibility

PY081520 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1510 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (NA) -- The possibility of a summit meeting at Camp David between Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher along with U.S. President Ronald Reagan is under study in Washington, according to a report published today by the weekly EL ECONOMISTA through a dispatch from its correspondent in Washington. The correspondent says that the tripartite meeting depends on the progress made by Secretary of State Alexander Haig on his current diplomatic mission to the two countries and that the meeting will reportedly be called after Reagan's return from Barbados.

Blockade Reason To Fight

PY090026 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2252 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (NA) -- President Leopoldo Galtieri said tonight that Argentina "will take up arms" as should be done, in case Great Britain implements the announced blockade of the Malvinas Islands beginning midnight Sunday.

In a short talk with journalists in government house at nightfall, as he was leaving to go to Libertad building to meet with his navy and air force peers, President Galtieri agreed on that point with a journalist. The journalist asked President Galtieri what would the Argentine response be if Great Britain were to go ahead with the announced decision to blockade the Malvinas. The president told the journalist "the response you can imagine," and then asked "What would you want to do?" Since the journalist did not answer quickly, the president insisted by saying "I ask you as an Argentine citizen what would you do?" The journalist then replied "I would take up arms as we should and put up a fight." Galtieri then said: "That is what we are going to do."

Asked as to when he would meet with Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who will arrive in the next few hours on a special mission regarding the Argentine-British crisis, Galtieri said that he had no official information on the secretary of state's arrival, but he expected his get-together with Haig should take place "tomorrow night or early on Saturday."

Another journalist asked him for a Holy Week message for the citizenry, and President Galtieri said that "We should continue to have confidence in ourselves and in the proud nation that is ours, then pray to God so that we can maintain peace."

Haig's Arrival Indefinite

PY081816 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1805 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (NA) -- A U.S. Embassy spokesman reiterated this afternoon that the date of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's arrival in Buenos Aires is subject to the results of the talks that started today in London.

The spokesman added that "we will have round-the-clock staffing over the weekend in order to await the arrival of the official."

Foreign Minister Returns

PY081425 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1422 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez arrived back in the country at 1110. He returns from the United States where he carried out a variety of activities related to the position assumed by Argentina over the recovery of the Malvinas Islands for the national patrimony.

Peaceful Solution Expected

PY081401 Paris AFP in Spanish 1040 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] New York, 8 Apr (AFP) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez has said to the U.S. ABC Television that he trusts that a peaceful solution will be reached regarding the territorial conflict over the Malvinas Islands between his country and Great Britain.

Asked if Argentina would be willing to give the British the administration of the Malvinas if Argentine sovereignty over the islands is recognized, the minister said that this could be negotiated. He said: All points are negotiable within the framework of an overall agreement.

Regarding the British demand that Argentina withdraw its forces before any negotiated solution, Foreign Minister Costa Mendez said that Argentina would not make a declaration before Haig's arrival next week.

Regarding Haig's delegation he said: I would not say anything about it before I speak with them. In conclusion he said: I believe that war can be prevented and peace can be achieved.

Costa Mendez' Arrival Remarks

PY081651 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1605 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez said today that the danger of war with Great Britain is fading. He announced that the next step will be the start of diplomatic negotiations; they are going to be long, complex and difficult, he said.

He said that his trip to the United States was really positive and that he is optimistic about the development of negotiations in the diplomatic field.

In answer to a question by a reporter about whether there was going to be a new Argentine presence in the world as a result of this invasion and act of power, the foreign minister said: Sir, there is a new presence in the world, but I would completely eliminate the word invasion. This is an Argentine action to recover its territory. The next steps are going to be negotiations.

Regarding a press report from the United States containing remarks reportedly made by Eduardo Roca, Argentine ambassador to the United Nations, regarding the UN Security Council resolution, Costa Mendez said that he had not read it, therefore he did not want to make any comments about it.

Asked about an evaluation of the contacts had with General Haig, Costa Mendez said he was sorry he could not answer the question, emphasizing that he first has to report to President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri.

He said: "I am always optimistic in the diplomatic field. I believe the trip was really positive and that the U.S. and the Latin American people -- whose solidarity was really positive -- have been informed about the reasons and objective of our action."

In conclusion, he said he was going to give a press conference, but did not say whether it was going to be this afternoon or tomorrow.

Foreign Minister Comments

PY090256 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0140 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez said tonight that U.S. secretary of state will be listened to, but if the mediation fails -- and this will not be our fault -- we are ready to repel any attack.

Minister Costa Mendez made that remark as he came out of the meeting with the military committee which held a session from 1915 to 2135 in the Libertad building, the headquarters of the Navy High Command.

The foreign minister noted the absurdity in the British attitude of dispatching a fleet and disturbing NATO operations just to defend islands that are ours.

The minister said that the islanders, except that British [as received] residents, receive all guarantees to continue their normal life in the island.

Costa Mendez added that they will receive indemnization if anyone should want to leave the islands. The population there enjoys some comfort thanks to Argentina-provided communications and assistance to compensate for the British neglect.

Costa Mendez referred to the existence of a psychological campaign launched by Great Britain in recent days, and added that our country is willing to hear all the mediation proposals to find a peaceful solution to the conflict. He expressed his great faith in a peaceful solution.

Costa Mendez said that Washington was impressed by the support given to Argentina by Latin American and other non-Latin American nations. The minister noted the importance of the support offered by Peru, and stressed that the strength of diplomacy lies in justice and dialogue.

Costa Mendez reported that during the day he met with the nation's president first, and then with the military junta to brief them on his talk with Alexander Haig and other activities related to his diplomatic mission regarding the Malvinas problem.

Foreign Ministry Views

PY080753 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1955 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (NA) -- The prospect for a peaceful settlement of the conflict involving Argentina and Great Britain in the south Atlantic came up as a real possibility when Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez stated that "the risk of war is receding" as his U.S. counterpart initiated his mission of "good offices" to London.

Regardless of the steps in the diplomatic area, the naval high command met at Puerto Belgrano today to study the options in the face of Great Britain's threats of blockading the Malvinas Islands beginning Sunday.

The weekly EL ECONOMISTA of Buenos Aires reported that Washington is even considering the alternative of a summit meeting at Camp David between the Argentine and British heads of government, Gen Fortunato Galtieri and Margaret Thatcher, with the participation of President Ronald Reagan as soon as he returns from Barbados.

According to other reports, this summit could be held in Montevideo.

Contacted by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS, an expert on strategy said that "the unrestricted blockade of the Malvinas Islands" announced by London "is a very delicate decision on the part of the British Defense Ministry."

The expert noted that "to know the real possibility of enforcing the measures announced, one must assess to what extent the British fleet is able to blockade the traffic of both Argentine and non-Argentine ships." In view of the British threat, the air bridge for the transport of troops from Comodoro Rivadavia to the Malvinas was intensified, while the anxiety of the civilian population in the mainland city mounted in view of the military mobilization in the area.

A blackout exercise was held in Comodoro Rivadavia last night, along the 12-km distance from Cerro Chenque to Villa Balnearia, while aircraft overflew the city. The result of the drill was said to be positive, but the local civil defense board this morning was analyzing the result more thoroughly. Another blackout drill was held in Rio Gallegos in preparation for possible air attacks. The drill lasted from 2145 to 2245 and it is the first one in this city since the Beagle crisis in 1978.

As for the funds to be made available to the Malvinas governorship, the sources indicated that a special account of 600 billion pesos for the entire fiscal year will be set up by the treasury.

Soviet Foreign Trade Deputy Minister Aleksey Manzhulo, who attended the ceremony of signing the final acts on the meetings of the Argentine-Soviet joint commission at San Martin Palace, reiterated Moscow's position that a peaceful solution should be sought in the south Atlantic. Asked about the attitude of the White House about the conflict, he only said that "the United States Is the United States."

A final act signed at San Martin Palace noted that administrative procedures are about to be completed so that the state gas company can make purchases worth nearly $2.7 million from the Soviet Union, and that technical information is being put together so that railroad equipment and material can be bought.

The Soviet delegation stated the interest of their foreign trade organs in concluding negotiations to supply Argentina with equipment for energy generation, metallurgy, mining, oil extraction, road construction, elevators, highways, ships, trolleybuses, farm machinery and electricity generators.

Interior Minister, and acting foreign minister until this morning, Gen Alfredo Saint Jean, who attended the ceremony at San Martin Palace, sidestepped commenting on the possibility that the government may form a coalition cabinet with politicians in order to confront the international situation. He said: "No, at this time we are busy trying to solve a quite grave problem with the consensus and support of all sectors, and the only objective is to solve that problem."

UNSC Help Sought

PY090200 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0119 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (NA) -- In Comodoro Rivadavia, the continental bridgehead of the permanent airlift to the Malvinas Islands, there was practically uninterrupted military activity also today. Meanwhile, a report that Argentina would request the intervention of the UN Security Council to discuss the situation in the light of the blockade announced by Great Britain as of next Monday morning has been neither confirmed nor denied.

British warships continue to sail toward the south Atlantic and this circumstance gives a nature of a race against time to the effort undertaken by Haig and his group of first-rank State Department hemisphere experts.

The Argentine-British confrontation was dealt with today also by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar who met the Argentine and British ambassadors to the world organization, while he is awaiting for the outcome of the Haig mission.

Military Committee Meeting

PY080308 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2231 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (TELAM) -- Shortly after 1915 at the Libertad building, headquarters of the Navy Commander in Chief, a meeting of the Military Committee began.

The meeting is being attended by Army Commander in Chief Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri, Navy Commander in Chief Adm Jorge Anaya, Commander in Chief of the Air Force Brig Gen Basilio Lami Dozo. Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez and Chairman of the Joint Staff Vice Adm Leopoldo Suarez del Cerro are also participating.

[Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2216 GMT on 8 April reports that "the meeting of President Leopoldo Galtieri with Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez ended a few minutes ago. It lasted nearly 1 hour, and now General Galtieri is heading for the building of the Navy Commander in Chief where the Military Committee will meet."]

Unofficial Newsmen Barred

PY082158 Paris AFP in Spanish 1734 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] By decision of the military authorities, no newsman, not even the representatives of the Argentine news media, have been allowed to go to the Malvinas Islands for over 24 hours. Only the official TELAM news agency, which opened a provisional office at Puerto Rivero, formerly Port Stanley, a few hours after the landing and the state-controlled ATC television channel were allowed to report yesterday, Wednesday, on the ceremony during which the first Argentine military governor in the archipelago, Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez, was sworn in.

Last night the newsmen, over 100 Argentine and foreign special correspondents, staged a silent protest demonstration in front of the Hotel Comodoro in the town of Comodoro Rivadavia, where they are all staying. A rumor that the military authorities will decide before Monday to evacuate all foreign newsmen or representatives of the international press to the north was repeatedly heard at the Hotel Comodoro.

UK Marines Evacuated

PY090350 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0330 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Comodoro Rivadavia, 8 Apr (NA) -- Military sources confirmed today that four of the six British Marines who surrendered on the Malvinas Islands last Tuesday are temporarily lodged under guard at the "General Roca" military school in this city.

The British Marines were brought from Puerto de las Islas Malvinas in a Hercules C-130 to the local "Enrique Mosconi" airport, from where they were transferred to the military school in an army plane.

They are four of the six British Marines who had taken refuge in the interior of Soledad Island after having strewn "booby traps" and who were found last Tuesday by the troops which acheived the recovery of the islands.

POLITICIANS MAY GO ON DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

PY090413 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0034 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (NA) -- Highly reliable sources disclosed today that leaders of the principal political parties will serve as flying ambassadors to explain abroad the Argentine position in the conflict with Great Britain over the Malvinas Islands and other south Atlantic archipelagoes. The politicians, many of whom belong to opposition parties, will undertake their diplomatic mission to various governments and international organizations within a time not exceeding 3 days in what the sources called "a race against time" to achieve a peaceful solution of the conflict.

Interior Minister Alfredo Saint Jean made the offer to some of the politicians who accompanied him yesterday to the Malvinas and the matter was studied again this afternoon, when Col Jose Menendez, under secretary for international affairs, called party leaders to the Casa Rosada.

The sources consulted by NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS said that Colonel Menendez will have another meeting tomorrow with various politicians to determine the various diplomatic missions, and it was not ruled out that a high Foreign Ministry official will participate in that meeting.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT CONDEMNS ARGENTINE INVASION

PY091303 Paris AFP in Spanish 1202 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Brussels, 9 Apr (AFP) -- The chairman of the European Parliament, Pier Dankert, condemned unequivocably here today the military invasion of the British Falkland Islands (Malvinas) and other dependent islands by the Argentine Armed Forces.

The chairman of the European Parliament expressed his concern over the serious consequences if the Argentine Government does not immediately withdraw its forces of occupation in compliance with the UN Security Council resolution. In this manner he is joining the foreign ministers of European countries and the European commission on this matter. In conclusion, he said that the European Parliament will discuss the British-Argentine conflict from 19 to 23 April.

DECLARATIONS BY EUROPEAN COUNTRIES DEPLORED

PY082052 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1955 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (NA) -- The Foreign Ministry this afternoon deplored declarations by governments of France, Italy and the FRG, including one by the European Economic Community, stating their stance for "moderation and impartiality" in the Argentine-British crisis.

The Argentine Foreign Ministry's note was delivered to the ambassadors of the respective countries. Later it issued the following communique:

The ambassadors of France, Italy and the FRG were summoned to the Foreign Ministry today. Once again they were informed of Argentina's position on the conflict with the United Kingdom. The diplomatic representatives were told that the Argentine Government deplored declarations made by the governments of the respective countries, and by the EEC as a whole, that, disregarding essential aspects of the problem, state the adoption of attitudes of partiality which compromise the possibilities for fruitful and honorable negotiations. They were also told that official declarations or declarations by public figures of those countries should in the future show the necessary moderation and impartiality in accordance with the traditionally cordial and important relations of those countries with the Republic of Argentina.

BELGIAN, AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADORS RECALLED

PY081350 Paris AFP in Spanish 1324 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (AFP) -- It has been learned in diplomatic circles here that on adopting a position favorable to London in the crisis over the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands, Belgium and Australia have recalled their ambassadors to Buenos Aires.

According to the sources, the embassies of the two countries had not yet, up to Thursday morning, informed the Argentine Foreign Ministry about the travelling orders of their respective ambassadors.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVES LEAVE LONDON 8 APR

PY081217 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1129 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (NA) -- The Argentine Foriegn Ministry has officially announced that the Argentine diplomatic and consular representatives in Great Britain left London today. The diplomats left for Paris from where they will continue on to Buenos Aires.

It was reported that two or three diplomats are going to remain at the Brazilian Embassy in London to take care of various pending matters As reported, the Brazilian Embassy accredited to the British Government will be in charge of Argentine matters due to the breaking of diplomatic relations between London and Buenos Aires due to the Malvinas Islands conflict.

Consular Officers Arrive

PY081241 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1141 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, (NA) -- Two economic officers of the Argentine Embassy in London, Roberto Frasisti and Fernando Nevia, arrived this morning at Ezeiza. They are the first embassy officers to return after the two governments broke off relations.

INTERIOR MINISTER, U.S., USSR ENVOYS' ACTIVITIES

PY081823 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spsnish 1640 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (TELAM) -- At the conclusion of the signing of an agreement with the Soviet Union, Interior Minister Alfredo Saint Jean said: We are now solving the problem of the Malvinas with regard to the political, union, economic and social spectrum. He added: We will see what happens afterwards.

This answer was given in response to a question from the press to the minister in the Foreign Ministry regarding a report on efforts to form a cabinet of national unity, a report which was learned about in this capital today. Saint Jean also said he did not know the exact date of the arrival of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. He said that the latest information the press wanted from him was being brought by Foreign Minister Costa Mendez who was at this time arriving at Ezeiza Airport.

It has also been reported that U.S. Ambassador Harry Scnlaudeman; Soviet Ambassador Sergey Striganov; and FRG Ambassador Paul Verbeek went to the Foreign Ministry this morning.

The U.S. ambassador told reporters that he came to the Foreign Ministry to arrange technical details for the visit of Secretary of State Alexander Haig. The FRG ambassador, however, refused to make any comments to the press.

Striganon said that his country's position favors peace and prosperity for this region.

Asked about Margaret Thatcher's decision to send an English fleet to the Malvinas Islands, the Soviet ambassador said solutions should be found through peaceful and negotiated means. However, he did not answer what his country's attitude would be if a military confrontation between Argentina and Great Britain took place.

NEW ZEALAND STUDENT EXPELLED FROM COUNTRY

PY081441 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1317 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Comodoro Rivadavia, 8 Apr (NA) -- A 16-year-old girl from New Zealand who was living in this city on a cultural exchange program has been expelled from the country due to the rupture of relations by New Zealand with Argentina. Sandra Lechove, a student of the American field service, was living with the Ainol family, 8 km from this city. She said that she came to Argentina with two other girls who went to live in private houses in Cordoba and Mendoza. She said she did not know the situation of these girls.

SATELLITE MONITORING BRITISH FLEET MOVEMENTS

PY090109 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2230 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 8 Apr (TELAM) -- Insistent rumors originating from military sources were heard in this capital today asserting that the Argentine armed forces already possess the results of the data which are being gathered by their military intelligence satellites regarding the position and movements of the British fleet sailing toward the South Atlantic. The reports provided by those satellites comprise both surface units and submarines, according to those sources, and the service can reportedly be expanded, if required by circumstances.

MILITARY LEADERS COORDINATE DEFENSIVE ACTIONS

PY082148 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2020 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Bahia Blanca, 8 Apr (NA) -- Top local navy and army officials today held separate meetings to coordinate defensive actions in the face of an eventual British attack on the Malvinas and the other South Atlantic islands, military sources have reported. The sources said that both navy and army commanding officers met at the Puerto Belgrano Naval Base and at the V Corps headquarters, respectively, to discuss actions to be taken within the framework of the recently created South Atlantic theater of operations [Teatro de Operaciones Atlantico Sur -- TOAS].

The creation of TOAS was officially announced early this morning by the Argentine Government. It is designed to create a defensive zone in the area of the islands in the face of the British decision to impose a blockade on those islands and to launch military actions against Argentine ships or aircraft which may circulate in that area.

The meeting held at the Puerto Belgrano Base was presided over by Vice Adm Juan Jose Lombardo, commander of naval operations and head of TOAS. The meeting was also attended by Rear Adm Gualter Allara, naval commander, Rear Adm Carlos Busser, commander of the marines; Rear Adm Carlos Garcia Boll; commander of naval aviation; Rear Adm Angel Rodriguez, chief of staff of naval operations; and other high-ranking navy officers.

Gen Osvaldo Garcia, commander of the V Corps and of the Malvinas theater of operations, also presided over a meeting held at the V Corps headquarters to coordinate defensive actions with commanders of brigades stationed in the Patagonia zone.

V Corps Staff Relocates

PY091316 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Bahia Blanca, 9 Apr (TELAM) -- Maj Gen Osvaldo Jorge Garcia, V Corps commander and commander of the Malvinas theater of operations, and part of his staff left for Comodoro Rivadavia this morning of a regular flight of Aerolineas Argentinas from Bahia Blanca at 0810.

Before departing, General Garcia said during a conversation with the press: I decided that part of my command should be transferred to Comodoro Rivadavia at first and perhaps to another place if circumstances allow. This will allow me, from an operational point of view, to be closer to where we are going to be more useful.

Reinforcement Continues

PY082127 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1923 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Argentina is today stepping up reinforcement of the Malvinas Islands to face up to the British threat to blockade the archipelago beginning midnight Sunday. People living near the Comodoro Rivadavia Airport said that the Hercules C-130 planes which maintain the air bridge to the Malvinas are continuously taking off and landing.

The commander of the newly-created South Atlantic theater of operations, Vice Adm Juan Jose Lombardo, analyzed in Puerto Belgrano the options in case of blockade. Early today a 15-tank column went through Comodoro Rivadavis and headed south. The agency NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS could not confirm if the column was part of deployment of armored vehicles along the coast.

Troops Being Massed

PY090033 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2202 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Comodoro Rivadavis, 8 Apr (NA) -- Although no official information was released, military sources estimate that Argentina will mass a total of 9,000 fully-equipped troops in the archipelago which was recently recovered after 1 and 1/2 centuries of British occupation.

According to reports reaching this city, about 200 soldiers from any units stationed in the country's northern region were passing near Bahia Blanca at noon on their way to this city where they will be transported to the just-created South Atlantic operations theater.

Unit Members Recalled

PY091339 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1240 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Santa Fe, 9 Apr (TELAM) -- The soldiers born in 1962 who were discharged by the 121st Air Defense Artillery Group of this capital have been called back. In a communique released by that military unit located in the Guadalupe area, north of this capital, the soliders who were recently discharged were called back this morning.

The communique says that the discharged soldiers who were born in 1962 must immediately report to that military unit.

Corrientes Reservists Called

PY080320 Formosa Canal Once Television Network in Spanish 2251 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] [in progress] ... Should present themselves as soon as possible at the following units: The staff and service company of the 3d Infantry Brigade headquarters in Curuzu Cuatia; the 4th Infantry Regiment in Monte Caseros; the 5th Infantry Regiment in Paso de Los Libres; the 3d logistics Batallion in Curuzu Cuatia; the Exploration Squadron of the 3d Armored Calvary in Mercedes; the 3d Engineering Company in Monte Caceros; the 3d Communications Company in Curuzu Cuatia.

The former soldiers who are called up will present at the bus and railway services the national identity document and the military service booklet with the page which certifies that they have done military service in the units called up.

More Reservists Called

PY090428 Formosa Canal Once Television Network in Spanish 0400 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Excerpt] [in progress] ... This call-up is also extended to the citizens born in 1962 and others who have done their military service during 1981 at the following units:

The Staff and Service Company of the 7th Infantry Brigade headquarters in Corrientes; the 7th Communications Company in Resistencia; the 7th Engineering Company in Goya; the 7th Ordnance Company in Corrientes; the Corrientes Military Hospital; the 9th Infantry Regiment in Corrientes; the 7th Artillery Group in Resistencia; the Intelligence Detachment No 124 in Resistencia.

Reservists Mobilized in Tandil

PY090238 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0215 8 Apr 82

[Text] Tandil, 8 Apr (TELAM) -- The commander of 1st Tank Cavalry Brigade stationed in this city has issued the following communique: Those citizens born in 1962 and those born in other years but enlisted in 1981 who served in the 1st Tank Cavalry Regiment, the 8th Tank Cavalry Regiment, the 1st Armored Artillery Group, the 1st Armored Engineering Troop, the 1st Armored Communications Troop, the 1st Logistics Battalion, the Command and Services Troop of the 1st Tank Cavalry Brigade, the 102 Intelligence Garrison and in the Tandil Military District are hereby informed that they must report to their respective units through the first available means of transportation as of Friday, 8 April, at 0800.

Public and private means of transportation will provide transportation upon presentation of the national identification card. The document is signed by Brig Gen Jorge Hugo Arguindegui, commander of the 1st Tank Cavalry Brigade.

DEPARTURE OF MALVINAS REISDENTS SAID EXPEDITED

PY090235 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Military Junta Communique No 20, dated 8 April]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (TELAM) -- The military junta informs the nation that, true to its position of respect for the individual freedom of the Malvinas Islands inhabitants, it facilitated the transfer by air to the Aeroparque airport in Buenos Aires on 7 April of the following persons:

Mr Gregor Piorkovski, who will remain in Buenos Aires for surgery, Mr Nicholas Napier Ford and Mr Allan Watson, who are returning to London after having terminated their work contracts, Mrs Jennifer Felton and her son John, who will continue on to London for family reasons; Mrs Rosa Calisto Garcia de Betts and her daughters Dawn and Magaly, who will continue to Santiago, Chile, for family reasons and are under the care of the Chilean consul.

These persons were received by immigration officials, who facilitated their entry and departure procedures.

40 British Missing

PY080326 Paris AFP in Spanish 1815 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Geneva, 8 Apr (AFP) -- Approximately 40 British citizens are considered to be missing on the Malvinas Islands, the International Red Cross reported today.

According to the IRC, the missing citizens are marines and seven civilians, who were last seen in Puerto Rivero (formerly Port Stanley) on the main island and 22 [marines] on South Georgia Island.

The IRC said informal contacts have been made with the British Government since last Friday on the situation in the Malvinas Islands and similar contacts will be made with the Argentine Government to locate the missing British citizens.

The IRC has not yet made any official request to send a delegate to the Malvinas, but the possibility of sending such a mission is being mentioned unofficially. IRC activities are concerned primarily with the fate of missing persons during armed conflicts.

Authorities Seek To Please

PY090417 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2015 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Puerto de las Islas Malvinas, 8 Apr (TELAM) -- The Argentine military authorities here seemed to be obsessed with a desire to dispense good treatment to, and to be highly considerate of the islanders. For instance, a decree has been issued banning the occupation of private installations on the island.

The inauguration ceremony of Governor Menendez took place at the local courthouse, located on the first floor of the community club, the club of the Malvinas community. This club, which had been occupied by the armed forces, was vacated yesterday to allow the Malvinas people to continue to have social gatherings.

The British can also here perfectly broadcasts from the BBC or from other countries without these broadcasts being interfered with. Radio hams can communicate with the outside world without any pressure from the military.

All this indicates, as we said at the outset, that the Argentine armed forces are virtually obsessed with a desire to maintain good relations with the British community. This is unprecedented in a military action, where the normal practice is for the troops to occupy all installations and exercise absolute control. This different practice occurs, when, with more than simple force, the troops exercise a right stemming from reason.

Islanders Want Mediation

PY090406 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0303 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Juan Jose Maro dispatch]

[Excerpt] Puerto de las Islas Malvinas, 8 Apr (TELAM) -- "Please understand me; we want peace." With this phrase, Malvinas native Patrick Tawn expresses the sentiment of this community of 800 people who are used to leading a quiet life. Tawn has from the very first been in contact with the Argentines because he is the announcer for the local radio station. Tawn was one of the first to bring up the idea of some Malvinas residents, and apparently himself too, offering the mediation of the local people of the governments of Argentina and Great Britain. Tawn said, "We stand to lose from what may happen. We want peace. There are those who think that what happens here is not our business and that the solution is up to Argentina and Great Britain, that we have nothing to do with it. But I know that if things begin to happen in the next few days, we are the ones who will lose everything. We have a lot to lose, and so we cannot let things just happen." Tawn believes in the possibility of dialogue, in the need to create conditions for negotiations. Part of the Malvinas population think the same.

To talk about the people of the Malvinas, one has to understand the composition of the population of this city, capital of the governorship of the islands. A first attempt to sort out schools of thought permits one to identify three groups: British-born pro-British Malvinians, who feel they owe respect and submission to the crown and abide by the slogan "God Save the Queen"; native Malvinians, who are attached to the land and believe this is their fatherland and who are inclined to some form of independence; and the native Argentines or pro-Argentines, who believe that, because of its proximity, Argentina offers them the best way to progress and so they favor integration with Argentina.

Salaries Paid

PY071844 Buenos Aires International Service in English 1530 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Salaries were paid to all administrative personnel yesterday on the Malvinas Islands, complying, according to information received, with the express order of the military governor of the island, Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez. News from the island reports that the population had expressed its concern, given the situation, but now that the previous government has ceased in its functions, they would stop receiving their salaries.

At the same time [words indistinct] population of the archipelago was informed of Article 14 of the Argentine National Constitution now in force on the islands, which states, among other provisions, the right to travel around the country freely or to leave it.

It was also informed that LADE flights will be normalized, LADE being the state-owned airline, as from today and that this service will be [words indistinct] transport service. On the other hand, it was informed that no obstacles are being put in the way of radio hams' activities and that they can communicate with any part of the world. It was made clear that this freedom, even when the possibility of transmitting military information exists, is another proof of the good will the authorities are showing toward the islanders. To this attitude of the present authorities we must add as primordial the respect our soldiers maintain for the inhbaitants of the island and the subject respect merits some more ample coverage by the part from the islanders themselves. In no case has a British subject, institution or dependency of that origin suffered any type of aggression, physical or verbal, from the Argentine population living in the country.

Radio Programs Continue

PY082015 Buenos Aires International Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Interesting developments have taken place with regard to radio and artistic activities in the Malvinas. By rights of a special decision made by the military governor, LRA60 Radio Nacional Islas Malvinas will continue the transmission of its usual English-language program so as not to interfere with the normal way of living of the islanders.

DEBTS TO NON-BRITISH BANKS WILL BE PAID

PY081625 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0102 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (NA) -- The first result of the negotiations being held in the United States by a Central Bank delegation is that restrictions imposed on payments to banks with non-British capital located in Great Britain have been made flexible.

The Central Bank of the Argentine Republic (BCRA) today issued communique 4,623, which was released over the phone, stating that "A study will be made of the business address" for making payments on foreign loans. This measure has been adopted to facilitate payments on Argentine debts to U.S. banks with branches in London.

The official Argentine mission, made up of Central Bank Director Osvaldo Aguirre and Finance Ministry Foreign Financing Director Guillermo Blanco, today discussed the way such debts will be paid. The two Argentine officials left for New York yesterday to negotiate a solution to the payments on foreign debts which should have been mailed to London in order to be later channelled to the United States. Based on this measure, taken by the Central Bank after an analysis of the situation, the Argentine Government will reportedly authorize payments on the private and public debt to banks with non-British capital located in Great Britain.

BCRA officials may in these cases authorize payments on financial obligations at branches of those located in other cities. The authorization will reportedly be granted in order not to raise mistrust in international financial circles about Argentina's fulfillment of its foreign debt commitments.

One half of the public debt, amounting to approximately $20 billion, has been contracted with banks headquartered in London and only 25 percent with banks having British capital. The remainder of the debt negotiated in London has been contracted with non-British credit institutions.

Payments falling due this month amount to $2.5 billion, and Argentina is planning not to delay the paying since that would demage the country's image abroad, which would in turn render loan conditions more difficult. In order to avoid the restrictions imposed on currency transfer to Great Brtiain, the official Argentine mission is trying to negotiate an agreement by which U.S., Japanese and German banks would receive the payments that have to be made in New York instead of London.

GOVERNMENT TO LOOSEN BRITISH PRIVATE BANK ACCOUNTS

PY090035 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2215 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (NA) -- The Argentine Government will introduce some flexibility in the freeze of bank accounts of British private citizens to match any similar measure that might be adopted by the British Government, a reliable official spokesman reported.

EFFECTS OF TAKEOVER ON COUNTRY, WORLD ANALYZED

PY080433 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Apr pp 1, 6

[By J. Iglesias Rouco]

[Text] For the first time in many years an Argentine government has done something and, moreover, done it well, The predictions we made in January have been fulfilled: Argentina yesterday decided to recover the Malvinas after 150 years of British usurpation. It made the decision at the right moment and under the appropriate conditions; that is, before our own government or the British Government were forced by circumstances to take the initiative in staging a large-scale confrontation. Now everything will depend on the resoluteness of the president and of the armed forces. London has turned down the counter-proposal Argentina made Sunday designed for Great Britain to acknowledge Argentina's sovereignty over the archipelago.

If there are no drawbacks -- and last night almost everything indicated that there would not be -- this operation, which today justly satisfies the need for preserving our national dignity, will be remembered as the main achievement of the military regime, along with the defeat of subversion. The difference between these two achievements lies in the fact that the methods that have been employed and the moral and political cost of the work do not detract, as they did in the case of the so-called "dirty war," from either the spirt or the public life or the conscience of the Argentine people. On the contrary, they magnify them, and to certain extent they offset the complex of isolation and of discouragement to which the nation has been subjected for some decades. Whatever the final outcome of this action, the armed forces and General Galtieri and his cabinet have thus won a respectable position for themselves with the chaotic situation of the current "process" and of those who preceded him.

In order to preserve this position, they will have to refrain from including this demonstration of will and of good government within what we could call their political projections regarding power. Under no circumstances may the recovery of the Malvinas become -- and it will not do so in practice -- a means for extending the presidential mandate or a source of political gains for the regime or for any other Argentine sector that may intend to take advantage of it. This has only permitted them to recover a part of the confidence that the people have lost in them, and only that part of it that was placed in them at the beginning of the year by those sectors that viewed this regime as the last chance available. This chance did not involve impossible and indefinite achievements or blundered or shady "solutions," but the setting up of basic and short-term economic and political bases that would preserve both the military institutions and the principles of freedom from the current uncertainty the country is experiencing.

If the Argentine recovery of the Malvinas is diplomatically and strategically consolidated, it will undoubtedly open new perspectives in the negotiations carried out by Rome regarding the Beagle issue that have been almost paralyzed for some time. The church has not yet accepted the Argentine proposal to renegotiate the 12 December proposal submitted by the pope. But, if the plan designed to fully recover the Malvinas is successful, it is likely that the Vatican will see in it the possibility of reaching an agreement that will also be accepted by Chile, and perhaps it will be ready to modify the clauses of its proposal that were rejected by Argentina. In turn, this would mean Buenos Aires -- without waving the biocean principle and without relinquishing secured enclaves on the islands that will give it legal security of the waters -- may perhaps consider further proposals, which it could not assess viably in 1980 because of its general weakness in the South Atlantic area.

Moreover, the first step taken last night toward the recovery of the Malvinas opens, perhaps for the first time in recent years, promising diplomatic and strategic prospects for Argentina, through its standing up to the United States and the Western alliance provided Buenos Aires assesses correctly the overall situation following the diplomatic offensive that the European Common Market will launch against Argentina in support of the UK. In this regard, the beneficial effects of a firm and loyal agreement with the Western world for the defense of the southern region, along with a gradual severance of the occasional technological and trade ties with the USSR, will in time be far superior to those that may derive from the mere recovery of the Malvinas. Such an agreement cannot merely be of a strategic, military of even economic nature: the state of law will have to be restored in Argentina; that is, in the legal and politcial forms of national life that are the essence of life in the countries of the Western world and without which every alliance will be transient and, in the long run, devoid of meaning for the country and for its friends.

Within the next few hours and days the military regime and the whole nation must, with resoluteness and with a constructive spirit, face this emergency over the Malvinas united against the varying and unavoidable pressures that may be exerted from abroad. There is no going back on the decision that was made yesterday. Any action of this nature would not only mean a more than blundered "Solution," but it will also become a drawback with unforeseeable consequences for the whole community. What is being done is sensible, just and historically honorable for the Argentines as well as for the British and the inhabitants of the archipelago to whom Buenos Aires has guaranteed fully the observance of their rights. Therefore, Argentina may continue to act, trusting to its own reasoning.

BUENOS AIRES HERALD CONTINUES PUBLICATION

PY071715 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1334 GMT 7 Apt 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 Apr (NA) -- The Buenos Aires HERALD, a century-old newspaper that has been affected by the decision made by the union of distributors not to distribute it, asserts in its editorial that the newspaper "is an integral and necessary part of Argentine national life." The commentary adds: "and for this reason we will continue to publish it every day as we have done in the past 106 years." As of today, the daily will be sold at the HERALD's main offices for those who are willing to buy it.

HERALD Editorial

PY072154 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 7 Apr 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Taking It to the Street"]

[Text] This, the only Argentine newspaper written in English, is once again, as it has often been in the recent past, under attack. This time it is an economic, rather than physical or psychological, attack -- although we have had our share of telephone threats these days -- and it is not for the views expressed by the paper, but due to the language in which it is written. The HERALD was informed yesterday by the Argentine Newspaper and Magazine Distributors Union -- a tight organization of transport businesses outside of which it is difficult at best to get one's newspapers out onto the street -- that the newspaper would not be distributed "until the situation is cleared up" because of its "defence of British interests in Argentina." It was later explained to union Secretary General Adolfo Marino that the HERALD is an Argentine newspaper, in terms of not only its editorial coverage but also its administration, that 40 percent of its share package is held by its Argentine administrators and that the other 60 percent is held by a chain of U.S. newspapers with headquarters in Charleston, South Carolina, where the recent IAPA meeting was held.

Lest there be any question still left in the minds of union chiefs, Marino was told that not a single peso of the HERALD's capital was in British hands. But none of this seems to have mattered to the union, which refused to move the HERALD last night. Marino insisted in later statements to a news agency that the suspension of distribution was "a decision taken because of the problems in the Malvinas which are of public knowledge," without bothering to explain what that could possibly have to do with an Argentine newspaper (duly registered as such and with the same rights and obligations as any other paper in the country) owned by Argentines and Americans.

Luckily, not everyone, it seems, is as purposely obtuse and ill-informed as the heads of the distributors union who took the decision not to move the HERALD. First and foremost, many of our readers have called us -- news, even without the distributors, travels fast -- to condemn the union's decision and to wish us well. The HERALD has also had a promise of support from Public Information Secretary Rodolfo Baltierrez (who realizes that we are an Argentine paper) and from Economy Minister Roberto Alemann. Dr Alemann was kind enough last night to talk with another leader of the distributors, Cholo Peco, to explain that the suspension would cause grave damage to the Argentine image and that apart from this it was an illegal restraint on free trade in Argentina. Peco reportedly somewhat reluctantly promised to look into the matter today.

It would almost appear that the distributors have made an error and are too embarrassed to admit it. What they must have thought would look like an act of ostentatious patriotism turned out to be a blunder, and even if it had been true that the HERALD was partly British-owned, the move would have been questionable if not illicit unless the government ordered a stop to publication of the paper. Over two-thirds of the HERALD's overall staff is Argentine, including around 60 percent of the editorial staff. The foreigners here at the paper live in Argentina by choice, because they like the country and its people and take an interest in its affairs. We create the HERALD for you, the readers, every day because we think it is an integral and necessary part of Argentine national life. And for that reason we will keep on creating it daily as we have for the past 106 years.

POLICE DENY ATTACK ON HOUSE OF BRITISH DIPLOMAT

PY082017 Buenos Aires International Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] The police force of the Province of Buenos Aires issued a communique wherein they refute reports of an attack on the residence of a former English diplomat. The alarm was caused by some garbage bags that have been left for their subsequent withdrawal by the municipal disposal squad in the neighborhood of the residence of the former British naval attache in Vicente Lopez. When personnel of the bomb disposal unit arrived on the scene they found that there was no need for their professional services as the garbage bags contained no unusual contents.

JAPAN SUPPORTS HAIG'S MISSION ON MALVINAS ISSUE

PY081403 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1143 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Japanese Government today said that it is willing to help U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to find a solution to the British-Argentine conflict over the Malvinas Islands.

Tizo Watanabe, deputy general director of the Japanese Foreign Ministry Information Office, told foreign reporters: We welcome the actions undertaken by the U.S. Government...we are willing to provide help and cooperation for the success of Haig's mission.

Haig is leaving for London today in an effort to deactivate the crisis. Watanabe also said that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has sent a letter to Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki asking Japan to impose economic sanctions on Argentina. Watanabe refused to comment on what the Japanese answer is going to be.

ITALY TO SUSPEND MATERIEL SUPPLY TO ARMY

PY081416 Paris AFP in Spanish 1313 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Rome, 8 Apr (AFP) -- Italy is preparing to suspend the supply of any type of military materiel to Argentina, and it is also preparing a series of other measures, an authorized source of the Presidency of the Council indicated today.

These measures, which have not yet been revealed, will be submitted this afternoon to the Council of Ministers by the president of the council, Giovanni Spadolini, the same source added.

The source then indicated that Spadolini had received yesterday, Wednesday, a personal message from British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, which he answered today informing her of his intentions.

Observers have stressed that since the outbreak of the Argentine-British conflict, the only authorized Italian comments had been made by Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo, who stressed his country's full adhesion to a call made by the 10 member countries of the EEC. He also called for a diplomatic solution to the crisis.

HERALD CITES REPORTS OF OIL NEAR MALVINAS

PY080600 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 7 Apr 82 p 9

[Text] Neither the State Oil Company YPF nor British Petroleum (BP) have any information concerning any oilfields offshore Argentina or near the Malvinas Islands, reliable sources told the HERALD yesterday. Reports of a 5,000-barrel-per-day oil well having been drilled in the area are absolutely unfounded, they added.

The eventual presence of huge oil sites near the Malvinas has been mentioned repeatedly in the press over the last few days, and military sources have hinted at the possibility of that oil being used as a negotiating tool to reach an agreement with Britain over the Malvinas. But the sources said yesterday BP only had documents issued by Argentina at the time tenders were called for exploration work offshore Argentina. These reports, one by Western Geophysical Surveys Inc, were drawn up in 1978, and the sources said information had filtered back and forth between the two, both of which were "speculative" reports.

"BP would never be able to know what is really to be found in the area on the basis of that information," the sources said.

The news agency REUTERS said Argentine sources yesterday pointed out that the local subsidiary of EXXON, ESSO Sapa, a year ago struck oil over 200 nautical miles from the Malvinas, 100 nautical miles northeast of Tierra del Fuego.

JOINT COMMISSION WITH USSR ENDS MEETING

PY082236 Paris AFP in Spanish 2137 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Apr (AFP) -- The extension of an agreement whereby the Soviet Union supplies machinery to Argentina, and the upcoming formation of two Argentine-Soviet enterprise to exploit krill in the southern zone, were announced today in this capital. A final document of the meeting the Argentine-Soviet joint commission held here -- which was signed today in the presence of Ambassador Sergey Striganov -- states that an agreement whereby the Soviet Union supplies machinery to Argentina -- which was signed in 1974 and extended for the first time in 1974 -- was extended until February 1985.

The document notes that trade between the two countries exceeded $3 billion in 1981, primarily due to the Soviet purchases of Argentine products, since Soviet exports were very high in 1981.

It has been reported that the Argentine state gas enterprise will soon conclude a $2.7 million purchase, and that the state-owned Argentine Railways Enterprise is also considering the purchase of Soviet equipment.

Furthermore, the secretariat for maritime interests reported that negotiations for concluding the formation of two Argentine-Soviet joint enterprises for the exploitation of krill, a large supply of which exists in the southern seas, are now in an advanced stage.

LATE REPORT: GALTIERI TO ADDRESS NATION 14 APR

PY091418 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1410 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 9 Apr (NA) -- Official sources reported today that President Galtieri will address a message to the country on Wednesday on the occasion of the Day of the Americas.

The sources added that the message will be broadcast to several of the continent's capitals and that it will be mostly dedicated to the Argentine-British conflict.

NAVAL UNITS ALERTED TO POSSIBLE UK VIOLATIONS

PY082042 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1850 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Madrid, 8 Apr (TELAM) -- According to sources close to Brazilian diplomatic circles, Brazil has presumably alerted its naval units and commands to stop British naval units from violating that country's territorial waters, which include everything within a 200-mile limit from its coasts.

The same sources indicated that Great Britain has presumably been warned that the passage of its vessels toward South America must not interfere with Brazil's interests.

AMBASSADOR CAMPOS ORDERED TO RETURN TO LONDON

PY080234 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Brasilia -- Brazilian ambassador to London Roberto Campos has received orders from Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro to return immediately to London, thus suspending the visit he is making to Brazil. The foreign minister feels that the presence of the ambassador in Great Britain is indispensable due to the impasse involving sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

GENSCHER COMMENTS ON VISIT, ARGENTINE EMBARGO

PY071854 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0207 GMT 7 Apr 82

[By Rene Villegas]

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 6 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher announced here tonight that his country will suspend every arms sale to Argentina so long as the latter does not withdraw its troops from the Malvinas Islands. Genchser made the announcement at a press conference which ended 2-day talks held in this capital by FRG President Karl Carstens and Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo.

Genscher said his government has not yet considered the possibility of suspending the supply of nuclear components to Argentina, but stated that the FRG will not sell arms to a country which had taken the Malvinas Islands by force.

He noted that it is Bonn's intention -- which, he said, is shared by Brazil -- to contribute toward achieving a peaceful solution to the Argentine-British conflict over the Malvinas Islands. Genscher said: For the time being, my government seeks to persuade Argentina to eliminate the causes that brought about the conflict, that is, to withdraw its troops from the islands.

Genscher did not specify the type of arms the FRG sells to Argentina, but FRG delegation sources said these arms were basically antiaircraft cannons, submarines and naval equipment.

The German minister expressed his satisfaction with the results of his 2-day talks with his Brazilian counterpart, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, in addition to those held by Presidents Carstens and Figueiredo. He admitted that the delicate crisis of the South Atlantic had caught the attention of the two presidents, but noted that other issues of mutual interest had been discussed and that the good FRG-Brazilian relations had also been evaluated.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS CONVOCATION OF TIAR GROUP

PA070448 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0004 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Quito, 6 Apr (EFE) -- Ecuador will support the convocation of the consultative group prescribed in the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) if Argentina requests it as a result of the Malvinas crisis. In exclusive statements to EFE in Quito, Ecuadorean Foreign Minister Luis Valencia Rodriguez discussed this matter.

He disclosed that the Argentine Government, through its diplomatic representative in Quito, has supplied "ample information" to Ecuador about the most recent incidents in the Malvinas Islands. The Ecuadorean foreign minister added: "He told us that Argentina will probably resort to TIAR to protect its interests."

In this regard, Valencia Rodriguez recalled that "Ecuador has followed a policy of support for any request to convene the TIAR consultative group, in order to give the state requesting the meeting the opportunity to present its case and be heard." Only after this, he said, can one adopt a specific position.

In any case, Ecuador believes that all members of the inter-American system have the freedom to resort to any of the devices contemplated in the system. The Ecuadorean foreign minister said that the other states that are members of the inter-American community "must take a look at the underlying elements and the factual and legal factors presented by the state requesting the meeting."

He recalled that the important point in applying the TIAR, which is a treaty that protects inter-American security, is that the state that requests the meeting must be either threatened or attacked militarily, or its sovereignty, territorial integrity or independence must be affected by actions other than armed attack.

In any event, the Ecuadorean foreign minister stressed that the Malvinas problem "is very serious, not only for Latin America but for all countries in the world," and for this reason, he said that he hopes "extreme caution" will be used.

MONTT'S GUATEMALAN MILITARY JUNTA RECOGNIZED

PA060208 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] It was learned at the Foreign Ministry this afternoon that the Ecuadorean Government has decided to recognize the Guatemalan military junta led by Gen Jose Rios Montt. The Foreign Ministry communique states that the decision was reached after detailed study of the situation and following statements by the Guatemalan junta that they will respect human rights and the basic treaties contained in the UN Charter.

TERRITORY OFFERED FOR MALVINAS NEGOTIATIONS

PY082138 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2001 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 8 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Uruguay has offered Argentina and Great Britain and those who may wish to mediate in the Malvinas conflict its territory to seek a peaceful solution to the dispute.

This afternoon the foreign minister summoned Argentine Ambassador Santiago Riveros and British Ambassador Patricia Hutchinson to give them the official text of the resolution. The Uruguayan resolution reads as follows:

1. In accordance with the basic principles ruling the relations among the states which form the international community, the two nations involved are urged to undertake negotiations which may permit a satisfactory conclusion of the dispute.

2. In agreement with the principles upheld, and keeping in mind Uruguay's effective participation in the search for peaceful solutions to international conflicts, facilities are offered to the two nations and those who may assume the all-important mission of mediation. We would receive them in our traditional atmosphere of peace so that they can reach the high results mentioned above.

3. Regarding the warlike preparations by the two nations, the execution of acts which imply direct or indirect [Uruguayan] cooperation in the preparation for or execution of hostilities which violate the UN Security Council decision referred to in the preamble of the present recommendation is prohibited.

OFFICIALS EXPECTING UK CITIZENS FROM ARGENTINA

PY061941 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1505 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 6 Apr (NA) -- It was reported here today that Montevideo immigration department officials are getting ready to receive a group of British subjects who will reportedly leave Buenos Aires. Sources noted, however, that "except for some low-ranking British Embassy officials, who arrived yesterday and are lodged in downtown hotels, there is no official information in this regard."

MALVINAS CRISIS POSES NO DANGER FOR COUNTRY

PY040125 Paris AFP in Spanish 0033 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Apr (AFP) -- Uruguayan Interior Minister Gen Yamandu Trinidad gave assurances today that the British subjects evacuated from the Malvinas are not being confined, and that their sojourn in Montevideo is that of citizens of a friendly country in transit, on return to their country.

Minister Trinidad denied that Uruguayan troops have been restricted to their barracks because of the conflict between Argentina and Great Britain over the occupation of the Malvinas Islands. Regarding that occupation, Trinidad said that international organizations will play their role and he believes that good sense is going to prevail at all times, dismissing outright the notion that there was a potential danger for Uruguay in a possible armed confrontation in the southern region.

As for the British citizens' freedom to move in Uruguay, Minister Trinidad explained that the problem is being handled by the British Embassy since they were not under confinement. The evacuees who are here, 83 persons, are lodged at the Municipal Hotel in the Carrasco residential neighborhood, and they are expected to depart for their country tomorrow, Sunday.

CRITICA: REAGAN BACKS DOWN ON TAMBS APPOINTMENT

PA0714131 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 7 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The Reagan administration has taken a 180-degree turn in its intention to appoint university professor Lewis A. Tambs, bitter enemy of the canal treaties. It has backed down, diplomatic sources in this capital have disclosed to CRITICA. The candidacy of Tambs, who during the Senate debates on the treaty even made irresponsible criticism of the Panamanian administration, was presented by Jesse Helms, the ultraconservative U.S. Republican Senator from North Carolina.

Tambs recently confirmed that President Reagan had offered him the post. When Tambs told Reagan that he had also been opposed to the Panama Canal treaties, Reagan had responded that that did not matter. Apparently, Reagan had taken it for granted that the Panamanian Government would "approve" or consent to Tambs, without the slightest objection. Nevertheless, as soon as a U.S. agency announced his candidacy, the national press and government rose up, determined not to give their consent.

PAREDES DECLINES FRAMPO NOMINATION FOR PRESIDENCY

PA062323 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1824 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Panama City, 6 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Today Col Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the Panama National Guard, declined nomination as candidate for the presidency of the republic for the 1984-1990 term. Paredes said that he had not been consulted by the Popular Broad Front Party (FRAMPO), the pro-Torrijos center-left party that announced his nomination on Sunday.

Colonel Paredes indicated that he will not become a presidential candidate or accept any nomination as long as he is the head of the National Guard (army and police). According to Paredes, his nomination was "a FRAMPO initiative undertaken without proper consultation," for which he is grateful, "but the present circumstances must be taken into consideration."

"As long as I wear a uniform I am responsible for maintaining an even balance among Panamanians. If one gets carried away by well-intentioned propositions, one would not be fulfilling one's duty and would be placing the armed forces in the middle of the political maelstrom. Furthermore, it is still too early, as we are 25 months away from the 1984 elections," Paredes said. "We should maintain peace and calm during these months; political parties should continue registering for the elections and the citizens should generate more hope in the elections with each day."

"I very much regret that this subject -- my candidacy -- was announced to the public. I was never consulted. I hope that they will understand that this is a very delicate situation, and that as long as I wear a uniform, I will fulfill my duty of preserving peace in the country and avoiding the kind of things that are occurring in countries very close to us," Colonel Paredes added.

In addition to rejecting his candidacy at this time, Colonel Paredes also announced today that the National Guard is going to be reorganized following the recruitment of 1,500 men, mainly to improve police activities.

ILLUECA TRAVELS TO KUWAIT FOR NONALIGNED MEETING

PA061741 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 6 Apr 82 pp 1, A-14

[Excerpt] Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge E. Illueca yesterday traveled to Kuwait from New York where he attended the Security Council meeting on the Malvinas Islands. He traveled to Kuwait to attend the special ministerial-level meeting of the Nonaligned Countries Coordination Bureau that will be held from 5 to 8 April.

EL SALVADOR

EL MUNDO PUBLISHES LIST OF ELECTED DEPUTIES

PA071646 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 2 Apr 82 p 11

[Text] Last night, Dr Jorge Bustamante, president of the Central Electoral Council [CCE], announced the election of 60 deputies from the President Theater. Dr Bustamante added that the CCE will resume its activities on 13 April to arrange the delivery of credentials to 24 deputies of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], 19 from the Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA], 14 from the National Conciliation Party [PCN], 2 from Democratic Action [AD] and 1 from the Salvadoran Popular Party [PPS]. These were the final figures as reported by EL MUNDO.

According to the list read by the CCE president, the following deputies were elected: San Salvador Department. PDC: Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes, Dr Guillermo Antonio Guevara Lacayo, Dr Jose Humberto Posada Sanchez, Alfonso Aristides Alvarengo, Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount, and Roberto Edmundo Viera Diaz. ARENA: Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson Arrieta, Hugo Cesar Barrera Guerrero and Rene Barrios Amaya. AD: Dr Luis Nelson Segovia and Dr Ricardo Alfredo Gonzalez Camacho. PCN: Dr Maria Julia Castillo. PPS: Antonio Genaro Pastore.

Santa Ana Department. PDC: Fantina Elvira Cortes de Martinez, Rafael Antonio Preza Hernandez and Juan Ramon Toledo. ARENA: Mercedes Gloria Salgiero Gross and Felix Ernesto Canizalez. PCN: Hugo Ernesto Carrillo Corleto.

Ahuachapan Department. PDC: Luis Angel Trejo. ARENA: Gen Antonio Enrique Aguirre. PCN: Dr Rafael Moran Castaneda.

Sonsonate Department. PDC: Hernan Antonio Castillo Garzona and Carlos Alberto Madriz Zuniga. ARENA: Jorge Alberto Zelada Robredo. PCN: Angel Armando Alfaro Calderon.

San Vicente Department. PDC: Jose Armando Pino Molina. ARENA: Oscar Amando Mendez Molina. PCN: Diego Daniel Rodriguez.

La Paz Department. ARENA: Jose Alberto Buendia Flores and Jesus Alberto Villacorta. PCN: Jose Napoleon Bonilla.

Chalatenango Department. PDC: Pedro Alberto Hernandez Portillo. ARENA: Lucas Asdrubal Aguilar Zepeda. PCN: Carlos Augusto Crispin.

Cuscatlan Department. PDC: Marina Isabel Marroquin de Ibarra. ARENA: Jorge Alberto Sosa. PCN: Carmen Martinez Canas de Lazo.

La Libertad Department. PDC: Manuel Martir Noguera. ARENA: Ricardo Edmundo Burgos and Liliana Rosa Rubio de Valdes. PCN: Juan Francisco Puquirre.

Cabanas Department. PDC: Dolores de Jesus Escamilla Ortiz. ARENA: David Joaquin Quintero. PCN: Abraham Alfredo Amaya Ruiz.

San Miguel Department. PDC: David Humberto Trejos and Carlos Alberto Funes. ARENA: Jose Merino Lopez and Herbert Prudencio Palma Duque. PCN: Rafael Soto Alvarenga.

Usulutan Department. PDC: Dr Luis Rodolfo Hidalgo. ARENA: Ricardo Arnoldo Pohl and Hector Manuel Araujo. PCN: Hector Tulio Flores.

Morazan Department. PDC: Jose Luis Chicas. ARENA: Ramiro Midence Barrios. PCN: Alfredo Marquez.

La Union Department. PDC: Macla Judith Romero de Torres. ARENA: Mauricio Adolfo Dheming M. PCN: Jose Septalin Santos Ponce.

AIP: PARTIES UNABLE TO AGREE ON NEW GOVERNMENT

PA081655 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] The AGENCIA INDEPENDIENTE DE PRENSA [AIP] has reported that an agreement among the Salvadoran political parties to postpone until 1 May the formation of a new government has yet to be reached, since Jose Napoleon Duarte continues to refuse to be left out of the ruling group.

It has been learned that U.S. ambassador to El Salvador Deane Hinton, who is participating in those negotiations, is demanding that the Constituent Assembly appoint as provisional president a politician without direct links with retired Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, since he is internationally known as a notorious criminal with a fascist ideology.

U.S. ALLEGEDLY SUPPLIES 'TONS OF WEAPONS' TO ARMY

PA082259 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Text] Mexico City -- It was learned in Mexico City that according to a former CIA agent, at least 40 U.S. Green Berets are fighting against the FMLN in El Salvador. Former agent Scott (Barnett), interviewed in Washington by SALPRESS, denounced the presence of secret military bases in El Salvador. He said that the location of these bases is known only to high-ranking Salvadoran officials and to the CIA. (Barnett) also accused the CIA of sending tons of weapons to the Salvadoran Armed Forces without U.S. congressional authorization.

(Barnett) said that for the past 2 months, the CIA has been sending shipments of military material from Los Angeles, California, to El Salvador via the Costa Rican airline, LACSA, every 2 weeks. According to the SALPRESS dispatch, 28-year-old (Barnett) was a member of the Green Berets during the U.S. aggressive war against Vietnam in 1973. Later he carried out intelligence work for the CIA in Laos. (Barnett) said that the 40 Green Berets in El Salvador operate as advisers and combatants.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT DETAINS FIVE MORE FORMER OFFICIALS

PA072217 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1800 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Text] National Police Director General Col Hernan Ponce Nitch told this station a few minutes ago that another five persons were detained today. They are former officials of the previous administration. Three of them turned themselves in voluntarily, he said, while the other two were detained by order of the authorities.

The five former government officials, who have been detained in a police headquarters since this morning, include former electoral registrar (Walfre Orlando del Valle), former Public Ministry chief (Leonel Lopez Rivera) and former jails director (Mario Enrique de Paz). The other two former officials who were detained are former Guatemalan Telecommunications Enterprise [GUATEL] Comptroller (Rafael Leiva Madrid) and former GUATEL administrative chief Capt (Mario Enrique Barrios Pena).

More Officials Imprisoned

PA080428 Guatemala City Super Radio in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Several additional former officials of the administration of Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia were imprisoned after the Fifth District Court judge issued the necessary warrants today. The former officials affected are former National Electrification Institute, INDE, President (Otto Block); former INDE manager (Luis F. Saenz); former Guatemalan National Railways manager (Carlos del Valle); and former officials [words indistinct] (Carlos Rosemberg) and (Edgar Luis Ramirez); (Ruben Castellano), former second assistant vice president of the National Agrarian Transformation Institute; (Armando Montenegro); (Roberto Rene Alonso); (Legorio Arturo Carranza); (Jorge Hernandez); Mayor Abundio Maldonado's administrative assistant (Otto Forado); and the former municipal police chief [not further identified]. Along with (Jaime Archila Marroquin), former auditor of the [name indistinct] De Castilla port enterprise, all of these former officials are reportedly accused of fraud, graft and misappropriation of funds.

HONDURAS

D'ESCOTO, PAZ BARNICA TO MEET 'NEXT WEEK'

PA080243 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0435 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 6 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Honduran Government announced today that Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto will travel to Tegucigalpa next week to meet with his Honduran counterpart. At a press conference where he announced the visit, Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said that he hoped that the talks would help to solve the two countries' problems, though he did not specify the topics that will be discussed. However, the Honduran foreign secretary mentioned in Mexico on Friday that the next meeting -- which had no specific date at the time -- would deal with the creation of a supervisory force proposed by Honduras to patrol the border region.

Yesterday, Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said that Nicaragua is interested in patrolling its borders jointly with Honduras, to ease tensions between the two countries. Relations between the pro-U.S. Honduran Government and the leftist Nicaraguan Government have been increasingly tense due to clashes at the border between Nicaraguan troops and former soldiers of ousted dictator Anastasio Somoza's regime. The Nicaraguan Government claims that these former soldiers are based in Honduras. Honduras has denied the existence of these bases, but Nicaragua, in a communique issued today explaining the reasons for recalling the Nicaraguan ambassador in Tegucigalpa for consultations, said that Honduras should nevertheless take steps to stop the armed attacks.

NICARAGUA

AMBASSADOR TO HONDURAS SEES DIALOGUE POSSIBILITY

PA080329 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpts] The Honduran Government's attitude seems to indicate that we will enter a dialogue to solve a series of joint problems affecting the harmonious coexistence of Honduras and Nicaragua, according to Guillermo Suarez Rivas, Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, who commented today on a message from the Honduran Foreign Ministry to its Nicaraguan counterpart. He said that it was a message favoring constructive dialogue. The Nicaraguan diplomat said that he had met with Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barnica, and the neighboring country is apparently willing to agree to a foreign ministers' meeting, which could be held this month. Nevertheless, Suarez Rivas said that the counter-revolutionary camps in Honduras, along the borderline with Nicaragua, must be dismantled for the sake of peace.

SECURITY DIRECTOR LENIN CERNA PRESS CONFERENCE

PA071820 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Press conference held by Brigade Commander Lenin Cerna, director of Nicaraguan State Security, at the Interior Ministry in Managua -- live]

[Text] [Lenin Cerna] Good afternoon. We have called you here on the instructions of the companero interior minister, Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, for the purpose of reporting on some counterrevolutionary activities carried out in March, especially with regard to the investigations on the blowing up the bridges over the Negro River and the Coco River in Ocotal.

We must state that our interest is based on our National Directorate's policy of keeping our people and the world informed of the activities against our revolution by its enemies based in the countries that have expressed opposition to this process. The essential purpose is to once again show the undeniable truth of what has been stated regarding the origin and site of the movements of the individuals who harm our revolution and our people with the open support of imperialism and specifically, in accordance with the latest individuals who have been captured, to confirm what we have been saying for some months. We have been warning the world and the people about the conspiracy of the well-known terrorists and the individuals used by the Central Intelligence Agency, CIA.

For the past months, they have been carrying out the transfer of individuals trained in Florida and in other countries with specific plans to blow up bridges and basic economic targets in our country, such as powerplants, and to attack our leaders and the leaders of the people in the various border areas where these criminals act. These then are the children of the $19 million allocated by imperialism against our revolution.

As you can see here, we have passed from the phase of the dynamite stick to sophisticated material characteristic of the industry of terror managed by CIA. These materials are not found in the market, and the regular armies of those countries do not even receive this kind of materiel.

As you will subsequently see, these individuals trained and bought off by the CIA are the ones who have been carrying out the latest actions, the latest and most prominent one being the blowing up of the bridge over the Negro River. I note this because many of you here were witness to the statement of William Baltodano [an imprisoned counterrevolutionary], who said that he was a member of a group planning to blow up the cement plant and that there was a commando group made up of foreigners. He even pointed out that they were of Argentine, Chilean and other nationalities and that they were the ones who were going to blow up the refinery and were going to carry out other actions.

The statements made so far by Jeronimo Ramon Espinales, who was captured the day after the Negro River bridge was blown up, confirm the information we had and the statements you yourselves have already heard. We know that in early January, some elements of [words indistinct] went to Honduras -- to Tegucigalpa, to be specific -- and that on 27 February 1982 they met in a safehouse of the (IDN-FARN), a counterrevolutionary organization. There were 14 persons in that safehouse.

The purpose of the meeting was to receive components necessary in making a certain type of explosives and mines that were already in the hands of [words indistinct].

The conclusion we have reached from the statements made by Jeronimo Ramon Espinales is that in this house [words indistinct] and that with the aid of a blackboard they received information on how to use the Carl Gustaf submachinegun.

It is important to note the trademark of these weapons, because they are used by the Compania. There is the Swedish Carl Gustaf submachinegun, the Uzi submachinegun, the U.S.-made Claymore mine -- which you will see in a few minutes -- which the United States used extensively in the Vietnam war. [Words indistinct] the use of the explosives that were there.

According to Espinales, he and (Moises Martinez), another Nicaraguan, were used as guides. Espinales is a well-known cattle rustler and thief in the area of Villanueva, Cinco Pinos and Somotillo. Therefore, he knows the region that is now being infiltrated by the elements who are in nearby camps in Honduras, specifically near the village of (Tacabullas), which is where the L-5 camp is. They call this camp L-5 referring supposedly the camp number. The L means legion. They refer to the 15 September Legion, another group composed of criminals, of Somozist guards, in camps along the border with our country.

Jeronimo Ramon Espinales has noted that they received training from a fellow who, judging from the way he speaks, is South American and who was known to them as (Cacho). This (Cacho) conducted the explosives classes. He was the commando chief and in charge of discipline in this safehouse.

Jeronimo Espinales was known by the group as Arana-2 and Commander Arturo. These were the two fictitious names by which Espinales was known. According to him, they left the Tegucigalpa safehouse to go to the border. According to Espinales, they went past several posts of the Public Security Forces, FUSEP, and the Honduran Army without catching the attention of the authorities at those posts.

They arrived at the El Cuadro border area. This is the area which the groups that come to carry out activities against our people have been used to enter. Near El Cuadro there are other persons who are well-known by our people [words indistinct] of the activities of the counterrevolutionary elements in, for example, Mesa Grande and La Ceiba, where they kidnapped a group of peasants a few days ago.

[Words indistinct] At 0400 the next day, 13 March 1982, in La Sabana area. This is a farm, the Santa Ana farm, in the Somotillo area. When they were in this area, they were seen by (Pedro Lopez Varela) a former guard who had been pardoned. We are trying to determine whether this person was really kidnapped, as reported, or was a member of the commando group.

According to Jeronimo Ramon Espinales, (Lopez) saw them while they were camping in La Sabana. Espinales said that (Lopez) was discovered and then captured by the group which, according to Espinales, forced him to accompany the group.

That very day they left for a plain southwest of Somotillo and arrived there at approximately at 0300, 14 March 1982. They remained there throughout the day and left at 1800 for the Negro River. This is a characteristic of these people. You will see that the children of the $19 million are not new at this type of activity. These are elements with a lengthy record in Angola and everywhere that mercenaries have been used. Where the CIA has been present, the same type of elements appear. They camp at night and march during the day. I beg your pardon. They camp in the daytime and march at night. Why? Because this gives them great mobility without being detected or recognized, because in these areas, persons with personal features that are not common, would be easily detected.

They arrived at the Negro River bridge at approximately 2100. Here Espinales gets afraid and falls behind the group. I must explain that the members of the group were keeping a distance from each other. They used walkie-talkies that don't exist in this country -- and I am sure that they don't exist in the small Central American countries; I say this to give you an idea of how expensive these things are -- they used walkie-talkies to keep in contact. According to Espinales, he became afraid and, taking advantage of darkness, fell back and abandoned the route.

He also abandoned the load he was carrying; 17 kg of C-3 or C-4 plastic explosive. We are still trying to determine this because this is a recent action.

We want to explain that the C-4 [words indistinct]. This type of explosive is not found in the market and not in Choluteca, and is not manufactured in any small Central American country. Plastic explosive is highly regarded and well known in CIA activities.

According to Espinales, he withdraws to the Somotillo sector and still is able to hear the blasts as the bridge is blown up. According to our investigation later, after raking the area with the aid of our laboratories and the use of trained dogs, we were able to determine that the saboteurs came out on this route near the bridge using the river course as a natural guide and returned to Honduras through the area near a small village known as Canoa.

Later, some 12 or 14 persons arrived at a farm owned by a woman named (Murra), some 14 or 16 kilometers from the Nicaraguan border, inside Honduran territory, and were captured by Honduran troops when they revealed their participation in blowing up the Negro River bridge. We have positively verified this. What we cannot obtain, however, are the statements of the captors of these individuals in Honduras. They were captured by the Honduran Army, and this was confirmed by residents of the area who witnessed the incident.

As to the information on the modus operandi of this group, according to Espinales they camped at this place, in La Sabana, as an example, and surrounded the camp with Claymore mines. When former guardsman (Pedro Lopez Varela) was arrested, according to Espinales, he was going to be killed, but because of his pleas, his captors decided to take him with them.

As to the technical elements that were found after Espinales' statements, there were 12 olive-green bags with the following label: U.S. packed, long range patrol, beef, white rice, menu number 4, and other articles which we know are components of what are known as C rations, used by CIA groups for food. There were also napkins, instant coffee packets, another walkie-talkie, chiclets, water purification tablets, analgesics and other supplies usually provided to these groups known as pins [not further explained] who enter, infiltrate and engage in terrorist activities.

After his testimony, Ramon Espinales was taken to the place where he had abandoned the elements he was carrying, and in fact we found another walkie-talkie similar to one found on the same day the bridge was blown up, and a well-made knapsack with the manufacturer's label, containing 17 kgs of the explosive. We also found the weapon he used in the group, an UZI submachinegun with four clips, and nearby, two Claymore mines with their detonators and wires. We have never found these weapons in the hands of other groups like, let us say, semi-illiterates, former guardsmen, and other criminals we have met on the border. We bring this up to point out the highly dangerous level and confirmation of the CIA plans against our country.

As you can see for yourselves, all this was carefully packed and completely closed. You can observe this is the detonator; not a common fuse like those we make in Monimbo. This is carefully packed in the bag attached to the whole package. They use this as a knapsack. You can see a label that reads: American Oida 91-4XE8843.

According to the analysis made in our laboratories, these devices are attached to the columns under the bridges. We believed they used from 10 to 14 of these charges on the bridge. All of them contained 17 kgs of plastic explosives. All of this is totally industrial, factory-made. Each package brings attached instructions, as is done in developed nations, explaining how to prepare them. We have here the well-known Claymore mine. As you can see, we are dealing with a totally industrial device, not contact grenades or anything of the kind. It comes with an electric cord and detonator. This thing separates [words indistinct] with its wires [words indistinct] type of capsules that it brings [words indistinct].

This [announcer says Cerna is showing a walkie-talkie] was found near the bridge over the Negro River in the initial search that was carried out [words indistinct]. After Espinales was arrested and he made his statement, he took us to a place where this other one, absolutely identical, was found. This is No T704 and this one is T707. They are part of a single [word indistinct]. Why is it burned? Because the day before the state security arrived, some peasants had burned that field. A few meters from that burned area there was this (?charge). We found this, which is similar. The difference is that this one was found the same day of the explosion and this one was not.

Along with this walkie-talkie, we found [words indistinct] which was also burned but is very new. According to Espinales, they opened a package to give it to him and he used it for his defense. These are the cartridges, which are also burned. There are four of them. There is the knife that the commandos (?used).

Espinales was found with objects similar to those found the day of the destruction of the bridge. Near the bridge we found objects that were similar to the ones found in the possession of Espinales. This confirms his statement regarding the group of men and the equipment that each of them had. He said that the group had their Swedish Carl Gustaf machineguns and their UZI machineguns, M-79 grenadelaunchers -- which are also known to be used and liked by these people -- and pistols, Brownings and others. These are the things that were found. This is the version we had from Espinales [words indistinct]. Those are the facts.

We are now going to present Espinales. We are going to ask him some questions and we will subsequently refer to the other case that we will explain after presenting Espinales to you.

Jeronimo Ramon Ramirez Espinales [words indistinct] we are going to ask him to tell the newsmen his background and the reason why he went to Honduras.

[Espinales] In 1978, I went to Honduras because the Somozist guards were looking for me because I was a cattle rustler. In Honduras I met a woman. Her name is (Raquel Bellino).

[Question -- presumably by Cerna] Who recruited you to be a member of the commando group that blew up the bridge over the Negro River?

[Answer] I was leaving the (Rex) Theater and there was a silver colored car with (Oscar Portillo), (Nacho Reyes), (Guilo Sanchez) and (Jacinto Avila).

[Question] Where did these men take you?

[Answer] They took me in the car and said they were taking me home.

[Question] Where did they take you exactly?

[Answer] They took me to Tegucigalpa.

[Question] With whom did you meet there?

[Answer] When we reached Tegucigalpa, they took me to a hotel. They said I was going to meet men I had never met before and that I was going to be scared just by meeting them. They said they were the famous Rapacciolli brothers. When we went in, the door opened and we entered and there they were, a black man and a white man. They are the two brothers. They asked me my name. I said: Jeronimo Ramon Ramirez Espinales. Oh, you are the famous [word indistinct], he said. I said: That is not true. Take it easy man; you will be okay with us; keep calm. We have chosen you because you know the region and we want you to be a big man with us. You will do well with us. You want to eat? he asked.

They gave me chicken and a package of long cigarettes. It was a white and gold package. I smoked and ate the chicken. About 2 hours later, it was dawn, one of the individuals said: He has to be taken to the place that you know. I said to myself; they are going to kill me. I was taken in a car and we passed under an overpass and then we reached a three-story house. None of them entered the house. I went in and there was a tall blond man. There was a rug on the floor. He said I was in a safe house. If you make a wrong move you will die. You will live with us, and what we say goes. Then a black man (?got up from a cot). He took me to the third floor and told me to rest in a bed.

I slept and then at around 0800 he called me, since I was still sleeping. He asked me if I wanted to eat, and then they gave me good food. He told me to be calm. [Words indistinct] you are going to live well with us. Keep calm. Don't think that we are going to harm you. This is important for both you and us but more for you. You are going to learn things here that you never learned. That is what they told me. They said some men will come later and you are going to talk with them. They will explain some things to you. I did not say anything. I washing my teeth. They gave me toothpaste, soap, towel, everything I needed. Then the famous (Fidel), a blond bearded man, arrived.

[Question] You have not explained exactly what the Rapacciolli brothers told you. What did they propose to you?

[Answer] They said they wanted me to carry out a special mission because I knew the region. He said that he was the one who fired the famous rocket at Somoza. I am the one, the white one told me. The black one didn't tell me that. There is money here and he brought out a lot of money. [Words indistinct] he told me.

Around 0830 or 0900, the famous (Cacho) and (Fidel) arrived. He said: You are Ramon. I said yes. What is your mother's name? I said: (Victoria Ramirez Espinales). And your father? (Victor Angel Gomez). Are you married? Yes, I said. What is your wife's name? (Dora Fidelia Rios Garcia), I said. Where are you from? From Villa Nueva, Chinandega Department, I said. Do you have children by her? Yes, I have three. How old are they? The first one is 9, the second is 5 and the other has as many years as I have been over here. I came to Honduras from Nicaragua in 1978.

Talk to us, they said. I said: I don't have anything to talk about. They said: Take it easy. Then they brought me downstairs from the upper floor. They asked to me to recognize an Uzi machinegun and a pistol [words indistinct]. That was the pistol that the tall blond, a good-looking man, had when I entered the house and he had told me that [words indistinct] I would die.

[Question] What nationality were these men?

[Answer] Well, there were Salvadorans, Costa Ricans, Guatemalans, and some were from the United States -- at least the blond marines were from the United States. They spoke only English and I noted both the language and the people, because different people came and there were different languages spoken. That is why I say that they were of those nationalities. There were also some Mexicans there, because they were saying: Andale! The troops are arriving, they used to say. I say that they were Mexicans because they had that way of speaking and since there were different kinds of people there, that is why I say they were of those nationalities.

However, (Hernan) and I were the only Honduran-Nicaraguans. Three days after I arrived in that house, (Hernan) arrived. He was taken there and he said that he had also been taken there by force. A short time later, they began to teach us to handle weapons. However, they did not tell us the plan. They told us that we would be on special missions, but we were not given the details. Then, several days after we had arrived there, on a free day, (Cacho) and (Fidel) arrived as did 10 others.

There were 12 in all. That was when they told us. Do you know what we are going to do, Ramon? We are going on a very special mission. We are going to blow up the Negro River bridge, if you know it. Yes, I know it, I said to them. And do you know that area well? Yes, I know it, I said. Well then, that is the mission that we are going to carry out. If you do not carry out that mission, we are going to dispatch you, they said. I can shoot well from a distance of 500 varas, (Cacho) told me, as can (Fidel). I said nothing. They continued to tell me these things.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday went by. On Friday, we left at approximately 1400 in a closed green car. We left Tegucigalpa at approximately 1400. There were 15 of us, including the driver; 14 of us and the driver. We passed through guard posts, which is why I say that the Honduran military personnel help them, because the car was never stopped once. We passed through all of the posts. We took the route toward San Salvador. We reached Choluteca. We passed through and arrived at El Triunfo. We passed through El Triunfo. We passed through Rivas and arrived at Cuatro Esquinas.

Between Cuatro Esquinas and El Gallo, they stopped the car when I told them that the timing was right, because we were close to the border. How far are we? About 2,000 varas, I said. Are you sure? I am sure that we are about 2,000 varas from the border, I said. If you try to fool us, you will lose your life, they told me. I am sure, I said. We all got out there. We took out 8 knapsacks, one of which they gave to me and another to Hernan.

[Question] What did those knapsacks contain?

[Answer] They contained the explosives to blow up the bridge. They told me that the bridge would fall to the ground. I have not seen it, but they told me that the bridge would be completely flattened. They showed me a sheet of paper and said that the bridge would be just like that, with (Tito) making gestures. (?If you behave), nothing will happen to you, they said.

Well, I carried the knapsack, a UZI machinegun with four cartridge clips, two grenades that they gave me, a knife and a pocketknife. They also gave me a radio and pills to take if I had pain. I also had food -- bread and cheese -- because they only had food in a green bag. I told them that I did not eat that kind of food. Neither Hernan nor I ate it. We ate cheese with bread.

Then, I was carrying the packages. We reached the river and crossed it at approximately 2100. We crossed the (Chagres). We crossed the river and Cacho, Fidel and Hernan went out to scout. They said: We are going to explore. They crossed the river and passed. Then he [not further identified] spoke over the radio and said: it's all right. No one is here. Well then, return. So they returned and we continued on our way. Where is this route taking us, they asked. To the Guasaule River, I answered. What is the mission, they asked me. To blow up the bridge, I answered, because that is what they told me and that is what I said.

That is the mission, right? Yes, that is the mission, I would answer. And what will you blow it up with, they asked. With this knapsack that I am carrying, I said. Touch it. Then I would touch the knapsack. Where are we going to sleep? In a safe place, I said. What is a safe place? La Pabana, I said. There is a place on a mountain where we camped. Then they installed the famous Claymore mines. They installed them. These are the famous Claymore mines, they told me, that you are going to learn to handle and you are going to be a big brain, they said to me. That's good, I said.

From there, at approximately 0830, I tried to escape from the site, but coincidentally, a peasant who was chasing a pig came by. The man was barefoot and was accompanied by one of his dogs.

They grabbed him and began to question him. You are one of the fierce ones who are here in Nicaragua, Cacho and Fidel told him. We are going to kill you. They put the weapon to his ribs.

I am a poor man, he said. I am a worker. I am not mixed up in anything. I have come from Somotillo to Guasaule and I have never fired a shot in my life, the man said. You are a liar. Get over to that tree and if you make a move, I will kill you, he [not further identified] told the man. Then they called me. Do you know this man? No, I don't know him, I said. Let me go, he said.

Well, night fell and we continued to move, with me in front, then Hernan and then the peasant between us and them. We crossed the road that goes to [name indistinct]. We crossed it, since I was familiar with the area. We crossed the road and went to the other side. We passed close to Santa Teresa, crossing the Gallo River. They drank water there. They all drank. I did as well and I filled the canteen. They told me that it is called a canteen; that is why I use that word. I filled it and put it away.

Stop there, they told me. I stopped. You are not deceiving us? They had a small [word indistinct] and some maps. They looked at the map and then told me, all right. Let's continue the march. You know what your mission is? What is it? To blow up the bridge, I said, because they told me to say this. We arrived at a flat field. They did not say a flat field. They said area. Then we arrived at that field and they said: We are going to stop here. So we stopped there and they again installed the Claymore mines, which they called the famous Claymore mines. This Claymore mine is famous throughout the world, they told me. It can kill not just one person, but many of them, they told me. And you are going to learn to use it, they told me. All right, I said.

Then they again tied the peasant to a jacaro tree and they told him the same thing; that if he made a move, he would be dead. Then we gave him bread and cheese, because they ate their own food. Hernan and I did not like that food, but they ate it.

Well, that night we ran out of water, because the area is long and narrow. Since I know the area, I know that it is narrow. I knew the location of the river where they said the mission of blowing up the bridge was to be carried out.

[Question] How did you get separated from the group in that area?

[Answer] Well, they were thirsty and when we reached the stream some 1,000 varas from the bridge, I said to them: There is water. Then they all dropped their packages and went to drink. So then I picked this up (?and took off). About 300 varas away, I hid the knapsack that I was carrying. I buried it in the ground and covered it with dirt. I had the radio on and they were talking to me. What is wrong with you. You are going to live well with us, as we have told you -- they often used to show me a lot of money: quetzales, colones, lempiras and cordobas -- with this we are going to live in the best hotels in Teguicigalpa, they used to tell me. Thus, I hid the knapsack and about 300 varas away, I hid the radio, the Uzi machinegun, the four cartridge clips, two grenades, the canteen and a [word indistinct].

About 2 hours later, I heard the explosion of the bridge. That is the bridge, I said. Then I lay face downward and stayed there.

[Cerna] The other prisoner that we wanted to mention is called (Victor Mairena Amador) or rather (Aurelio Amador Mairena). He was arrested at 0900 on Saturday, 3 April on the banks of the Guasaule River in Nicaraguan territory. The following information was obtained from him: That he was born on 25 April 1961 in Las Torres, on the border with Honduras, Somotillo municipality, Nicaragua. His parents were (Victor Mairena Amador) and (Regina Palma C.). Cultural level, illiterate; civil status, common law marriage; profession, none; hieght, 5.3; weight, 127 pounds.

At 15 years of age, he joined the former National Guard in the Somotillo command, where he subsequently took an infantry course at the EEBI [Basic Infantry Training School], which lasted 4 months. He later returned to Somotillo and was assigned to patrol duties in the area. On one occasion, while he was patrolling along the Guasaule River, his group captured some 10 persons, who were taken to the command headquarters and killed. This was during the insurrection of September, 1978. He was a member of the guard until 19 January 1979, when the FSLN occupied Somotillo.

He withdrew to Honduras under the orders of Lt (Celino Bincher). They went to El Triunfo, Honduras, where all of the guardsmen were fed. He said that subsequently he was at several camps and that he was arrested when he was sent out to scout in the area of (El Cuadro) to carry out counterrevolutionary activities.

We wanted you to meet this prisoner because the Honduran authorities are saying that this man is Honduran. They are saying that he is Honduran and they are claiming him. The thing we notice, however, is that his admission that he was a guard, that he has been in the camps and that he has participated in counterrevolutionary activities show us to what extent certain sectors of the Honduran Army are committed against our revolution. So we wanted you to see him. We wanted to point out that he is a former National Guardsman, that he was born in Las Torres, which is located near (El Cuadro), in Somotillo, and that at the time of the victory he went to Honduras. There he has participated in a number of activities. [Cerna begins questioning]

[Question] What is your full name?
[Answer] [words indistinct]
[Question] Where were you born?
[Answer] I was born in (Torres).
[Question] [words indistinct]
[Answer] (Aurelio Amador Mairena), born in the village of Torres, near the border with Honduras.
[Question] When did you join the National Guard?
[Answer] I joined the National Guard in 1975.
[Question] How long did you stay in the National Guard?
[Answer] I was enrolled in the National Guard at the age of 15.
[Question] How long did you stay in the National Guard? Until what date?
[Answer] I was in the National Guard until the victory, when I left for Honduras.

[Cerna] Right. This is what I wanted to point out in connection with this prisoner, whom the Honduran authorities are claiming as Honduran, even charging that we are carrying out repression, that we are carrying out activities. This gentleman was found inside our territory, here in Nicaragua, and he is Nicaraguan.

According to his own statement, the chief of the camp he was in, a counterrevolutionary known as (Otilio Madariaga), included among his plans the destruction of the Tecomapa bridge, near Somotillo. This man, whose name is (Aurelio Amador Mairena), was captured at 0900 on 3 April. The Honduran authorities are now claiming him.

To conclude this presentation, we wish to stress once again the activities that are being carried out and to show the elements participating in those activities. We warn our people about the need to maintain revolutionary vigilance and to remain alert. Our enemies are constantly conspiring against our people. As has already been indicated, millions are being used to deal a blow to our revolution. The only way to fight all of this is by keeping all of our people in a state of permanent alert, since the plans of imperialism and the CIA will neither cease nor stop [words indistinct] the organized response of our people.

RAMIREZ DISCUSSES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIONS

PA070353 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2338 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Speech by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, at a government-labor rally at the Monumental Bull Ring in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] Brother Tomas, Companera Dora Maria, Companero Lucio, companeros, workers, all: A short while ago Commander Lenin Cerna, chief of our state security, presented one of the terrorists involved in the sabotage of the Rio Negro bridge, near the Honduran border in Chinandega Department, to the press, the people of Nicaragua and the international public. Our state security presented abundant proof of the high technological level of this operation, of the sophisticated type of explosives used to blow up the bridge, explosives that are not readily available. [applause] These instruments and explosives, which you will be able to see on television and in the newspapers, are used only by those secret instruments of imperialism that are interested in destabilizing our revolutionary process.

The children of the imperialist caste have dedicated themselves to telling all who will listen that there is no state of emergency, that there is no attack possible, no such threat. This is nothing more than a pretext for trying to discredit the state of emergency. In this undeclared war against the revolution, they rapidly moved to the religious issue. They immediately used the fact that we have to continue working during the Holy Week holidays as a pretext for saying that this was an attack against our people's Christian and religious beliefs; here we find those individuals that Lucio [Jimenez] mentioned, who attend processions to circulate leaflets to that effect. As if the important issue were not the permanent state of aggression and threat against our fatherland, but one day of vacation, be it Holy Week, 19 July, a national holiday or Christmas. In other words, the FSLN, the revolutionary government and the workers especially know that regardless of the occasion or holiday on the calendar, while there is aggression or the danger of aggression, the Nicaraguan workers will be at their posts at any time of the day or night. [applause, slogans]

Just as today we silenced those who maliciously spoke of the destruction of the bridges by introducing one of the terrorists involved in the sabotage of the Rio Negro bridge, today the revolutionary government also wants to silence those who are saying that we have suspended Holy Week. Not that we have suspended the Holy Week vacations, but Holy Week itself, as if this were within the power of the revolutionary government; that we have suspended these vacations to stop the Catholics and Christians from attending the scheduled religious services.

Well, the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, the revolutionary government wants to announce to the people of Nicaragua that on Holy Thursday and on Good Friday all of those people who work in agriculture, factories, public offices, shops or in other work centers will be authorized and will receive permission to attend their chosen church, religious services, processions, because this is within the guarantees of religious freedom extended by the revolution. Any Catholic or Christian may go before his chief, supervisor or departmental chief and tell him that he is going to Holy Thursday mass, to the Blood of Christ procession, to the holy burial procession and that he has permission to do so, [applause] with the factories open, the public offices open, the shops open and the work centers open. [25-second break in transmission]

We trust, during all of these emergency days, whether holidays, Saturdays or Sundays, morning, afternoon or night, that for every Sandinist fighter who is now in a reserve battalion, mobilized, in the trenches or mobilized in any post in defense of the fatherland, there is another Nicaraguan who is in the factories, in the shops, in the public offices or at any other work post [applause], defending the revolution through production, services and daily work for the enhancement and the defense of our fatherland. Free fatherland. [people answer, or death] [applause]

COMMANDER TOMAS BORGE GIVES SPEECH AT RALLY

PA070254 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2352 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Speech by Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge at a government-labor rally at the Monumental Bull Ring in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] Companero workers: We are going to begin by reading a portion of a news dispatch received today that cites a Costa Rican newspaper, the twin of another newspaper that is still published here in Nicaragua. [applause, shouts from the crowd]

The newspaper LA NACION -- and in this it is joined by another paper called LA REPUBLICA -- said that a group of peasants from the town of Cristo Rey fled their homes because of the alleged presence of members of the Sandinist People's Army. According to the dispatch, the paper states that the statements made and positions taken by U.S. Government representatives in the international press and at international forums are not enough for one to believe that the invasion, against which the Sandinists are already defending themselves, is real. The two largest powers of the world have been involved in a similar war of words for the past 10 years and there has not yet been a world catastrophe. On the other hand, a climate of war is ideal -- especially if nothing happens -- for accelerating a process of totalitarian radicalization. The climate of hostility, the report adds, justifies all the measures taken and permits a de facto government in line with slogans and with the objectives of the small group that is holding power [in Nicaragua].

Similarly, in today's edition, LA NACION devotes its editorial page to an attack on the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government's decision to call on the people to work during the so-called holy days. It states that this decision is another demonstration of the Sandinist commanders' decision to antagonize the Catholic Church and to undermine the traditional religious procession and religious ceremonies in memory of the evangelical passion.

These provisions, the report continues, prevent the masses from attending religious ceremonies under the pretext of an imaginary emergency. This step, which eliminates the celebration of the holy days for the first time in Catholic Nicaragua, was preceded by other similar measures and will, of course, not be the last of its kind. The report adds that the religious devotion of Nicaraguans is a great obstacle to the Sandinists in achieving the accelerated Sovietization in which they are engaged and for this reason they are seeking to destroy religion. [shouting of slogans, applause]

Therefore, it is not in Nicaragua alone that they are spreading their propaganda about the suspension of vacations, in an attempt to cause repercussions and effects outside the country. The stepchildren, as Sergio [Ramirez] called them here, send their messages to the stepchildren over there, [applause] on instructions from the stepchildren even further away. [shouting of slogans]

But let us see whether the perils looming over Nicaragua are truly serious. We do not want to alarm anyone. We have faith that our people, in addition to being vigilant and alert, will be calm. Our people have already experienced difficult and dramatic moments and it is certain that the most difficult and dramatic moments are past. There could be no more difficult and dramatic moment than the long night of Somozism, yet our people were able to struggle without quarter, with unprecedented heroism, with infinite determination until they eliminated the Somozist dynasty and the domination of imperialism in Nicaragua.

However, that same imperialism and what remains of the genocidal Somozist guard are not resigned -- and will not be resigned -- to the people's victory; and that lack of resignation turns them into cornered beasts who are thirsty for vengeance and blood.

To demonstrate that we are not inventing anything, in addition to what Sergio has already pointed out in regard to the capture of one of the terrorists who was going to blow up the Negro River bridge, let us look at some of the specific manifestations of that threat.

The commando group to which Sergio referred was made up of a dozen experts in terrorism and sabotage, of a nationality that has not been totally identified. There were apparently some Salvadorans and some U.S. citizens, probably some individuals of Cuban origin, who oppose the revolution in that country. The most important thing, as already noted here, was the kind of explosive devices that were presented at the news conference today; not only the degree of sophistication, but also the fact that no Central American government has devices of this kind, which are used exclusively by the CIA.

The following are other specific manifestations: In the period between 15 March and 4 April, Nicaraguan territory has been overflown by airplanes, most of which either came from Honduras or headed toward that country. On 15 March, two Honduran Air Force planes flew over the border posts at San Antonio, Las Palmas and Los Robles. On 18 March, a helicopter flew over La Joya and went into Honduran territory. On 20 March, a silver twin-engined plane flew over the border posts at Santa Maria and Las Brisas and then withdrew to Honduran territory. On 22 March, a red twin-engined plane flew over the area of Somotillo and also withdrew to Honduras. On 30 March, a jet plane flew over Cabo Gracia a Dios. It came from Honduras and returned to that country. On 31 March, a white C-47 plane flew over the Rio Tapacali area at an altitude of 5,000 feet and then went toward Honduras. To these flights must be added those of unidentified ariplanes, many of which were at great altitudes. For example, on 16 March, an unidentified airplane flew over the city of Leon. On 27 March, another flew over Ocotal. On 31 March, yet another flew over Monte Limar. On 2 April, another plane flew at a very high altitude over the Zona Franca in Managua. At times, these airplanes have even gone beyond their spying role and have become direct aggressors.

On 21 March, a Nicaraguan Coast Guard ship that had seized a Honduran shrimp boat in our territorial waters was attacked by two Honduran planes, as is widely known. Simultaneously, there have been attacks by counterrevolutionary gangs. Many of these attacks have been staged from Honduran territory. We will only refer to some of these incursions:

On 17 March, for example, a group of 85 counterrevolutionaries clashed with companeros of the Sandinist People's Army in the El Cano-Seven Benk sector. On 23 March, they attacked the border post in San Francisco and fled to Honduras. On 24 March, the Somotillo border post has harassed from Honduran territory. This resulted in the death of six counterrevolutionaries. On 3 April, a band attacked Mata de Platano in Nueva Segovia and went back to Honduras.

On 4 April, they entered La Ceiba and kidnapped 22 Nicaraguan peasants, including 6 women and 9 children. These peasants, as has been published, were taken as hostages by the Honduran Army. This was done under the pretext that we had kidnapped a group of Hondurans, including (Aurelio Amador Mairena), who was presented at a news conference today. Well, it just so happens that if there is one thing (Amador Mairena) is not, it's Honduran; and although he was born in Nicaragua, if there is another thing he is not, it's Nicaraguan, because he was a National Guardsman. [applause] This man was just recently a member of a counterrevolutionary band operating from Honduran territory and currently, of course, he is in a safe place. [slogans chanted]

Sometimes there has also been evident participation of Honduran Army members in these attacks, as in the case of the kidnapping of the peasants.

We could give other examples: On 24 March, Honduran Army members attacked a patrol of border guardsmen in Nicaraguan territory, 15 km northeast of the Guasaule border checkpoint. On 25 March, the Honduran Army harassed El Espino for 30 minutes from Honduran territory. If we take a comprehensive look at all of this, we find that there were 23 counterrevolutionary attacks during the month of March, including the destruction of the bridge over Rio Negro, four electronic surveillance actions by RC-135 planes and five violations of our territorial waters.

Between 15 March and 4 April, that is in a period of 20 days, there were 23 violations of our airspace. We have also detected the presence of 17 counterrevolutionary camps along the border with Honduras, where there are approximately 4,000 people.

It must be noted, because our people should be kept informed about everything, that there are also counterrevolutionary bands inside the country, especially on the Atlantic coast. These bands comprise more than 600 men throughout the country. Further, in these incursions, the counterrevolutionaries who were repelled abandoned military equipment that was made where?... [laughter] That is correct.

On 24 March, after repelling a band that tried to seize (El Zacaton), we found that they had abandoned three U.S.-made caps, in addition to U.S.-made weapons. To blow up the bridge we already mentioned, they used C-4 explosives, which no army, including those of Central America, has access to. Apart from the CIA, no one has that explosive. They also used Claymore antipersonnel mines, like those used by the U.S. Army in Vietnam, which were the same kind of mines detonated at the Augusto Cesar Sandino airport.

Consequently, within this total counterrevolutionary and criminal context, the following manifestations and attacks appeared; the construction of military bases in the San Andres and Ampala Islands, or the plan to build these military bases; the presence of the USS Caron spy ship; the allocation of $19 million by the U.S. Government to finance operations like the destruction of the bridge over Rio Negro; and the provocations that are being carried out at the diplomatic level, like the insult to the Nicaraguan diplomat in Honduras.

Where are all of these provocations coming from? What is the purpose of all of these provocations? On one hand, it is to create a climate of instability and perhaps, in the end, to provoke an armed conflict between Nicaragua and Honduras; and on the other, it is to invoke certain international mechanisms, like the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, in order to justify new and increased attacks against Nicaragua.

Our caution, our permanent use of diplomacy and negotiation and our constant recourse to international organizations are not the result of the weakness of our revolution, but of its common sense. [applause]

Some hackeyed Central American military officers and their imperialist masters may think that our patient attitude and our caution are the result of weakness. We are patient and cautious, in fact, and this is our first retaining wall. Our first line of fire is patience and caution.

However, these blustering military men and their masters don't know that there are other lines of fire and retaining walls behind that retaining wall and that line of fire. [applause] They don't know that there are trenches and rifles on those other lines of fire and that the most important retaining wall we have is the people's unwavering determination to defend their interests and the future of their children. [applause, slogans chanted]

We will continue to be patient and cautious. We will continue to be even more patient and cautious, but we will also continue to prepare ourselves for war, opening more trenches and further training ourselves daily. [applause]

Our patience and caution must not be applied only in the face of military provocations, but in the face of the ideological provocations that have appeared inside our country as well. Sergio has already discussed the Holy Week, but we will also discuss this topic, to explain the foundations of this ideological and counterrevolutionary campaign to our people. Our government has already decided to permit all who wish to attend religious services; the government will even provide facilities for this. This measure is intended to allow the people to meet their religious duties without neglecting the requirements demanded by the dangerous situation that Nicaragua is facing.

We have specific reports that there are plans to conduct counterrevolutionary activities against Nicaragua precisely during Holy Week. Imperialism and its agents do not respect the holy days, because they are devils. [laughter, applause] Will they be able to kill? Didn't the guards kill during Holy Week? They killed 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. [applause] They are capable of committing the worst crimes, even during these days, which are regarded as sacred.

They want our people to lower their guard, they want our people to close their eyes, they hope that our people will go on a binge. Of course, the hypocrites use religious feelings as a pretext. However, while ensuring our people's alertness, the revolutionary directorate is providing all of the facilities, so the believers can practice their religion, while also unmasking, in this way, the pharisees I mentioned earlier, the demogogues and those who are selfishly seeking to obtain political advantage from our government's insitutional decision. We have also unmasked those who are well off, selfish or interested only in enjoyment, with no commitment to effort or sacrifice.

We are thus combining intransigence in the defense of the revolution and the discouragement of enemy activities with our people's Christian spirit. So what will they say now? What pretext will they use now? How little esteem these pharisees have for our people, how they underrate these hardened people, how they try to mock our Christian people's religious feelings, how they try to manipulate them. However, -- and this is something that they have not yet learned -- these are intelligent people. These people are growing more aware of their duties daily. This is a country of patriots, this is a country of brave men, these are people ready to sacrifice.

If the enemy comes again, the bones of Carlos Fonseca and Augusto Cesar Sandino and of the 50,000 combatants who fell in the war will rise from the soil, alongside the men, alongside the women, alongside the children, alongside the older people, like a single man, like a single voice, like a single cry, to tell our enemies: Free fatherland or death; [shout of "or death"] This is not merely a slogan, it comes from our hearts! Free fatherland or death means that we are really determined to die for the land that saw us at the time of our birth, saying 1,000 times or however many times they may want to hear it, that these people are truly determined to act in accordance with their war cry of free fatherland...; [shout of "or death!"] [applause]

IMPORTANT TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

PA081256 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Last night Nicaragua signed with Bulgaria six important agreements and contracts for technical and industrial development, worth over $30 million. These include projects for the rehabilitation of the [word indistinct] mine on the Atlantic coast, the purchase of 50 freight elevators for the people's commercial corporation, the sale of molasses by the Nicaraguan sugar enterprise to Bulgaria's (Intercommerce) enterprise, and the formation of a mixed Bulgarian-Nicaraguan enterprise. This is one of the activities carried out by the delegation of Bulgarian foreign trade officials who arrived in our country on Sunday. The Bulgarian delegation will be seen off this morning at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport, where they will hold a news conference for local and foreign newsmen.

HAVANA TELEVISION RAPS REAGAN'S CARIBBEAN TRIP

FL081630 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1257 GMT 8 Apr 82

[International commentary by Roberto Agudo and Javier Rodriguez at Havana television studios -- live]

[Text] [Agudo] Today we will talk about U.S. President Reagan's tour in the Caribbean. Good morning dear comrades and thank you in advance for your attention to our commentary.

In approximately 1 hour, U.S. President Reagan will depart Kingston for Barbados after paying a visit to Jamaica. The main characteristic of this visit has been the unprecedented deployment of military and technical resources. In keeping with the forecast published by the Kingston newspaper DAILY GLEANER, Mr Reagan received a lukewarm welcome from the people of the island of Jamaica, an island which is approximately the size of Matanzas Province; in fact, Matanzas is a bit larger than Jamaica. The U.S. President was never seen in public outdoors except for the brief 15 minutes that the official welcoming ceremony lasted at the airport. Those who were seen, and in large numbers, were the fully equipped marines wearing camouflage uniforms, holding special rifles and standing along the main avenues -- for what reason we do not know because according to news agency reports Mr Reagan never used the avenues since he traveled mainly by helicopter -- on the roofs of public buildings and any other place where anyone might have thought that President Reagan would go.

The only remarkable thing about the visit were the praise and eulogies lavished by the two chiefs of state on each other. Reagan reasserted the clear-cut similarity of positions currently prevailing between Jamaica and the United States and mentioned the specific case of Central America; the way in which Jamaica and the United States view the Central American and, more specifically, the Salvadoran status quo.

Seaga, for his part, -- perhaps trying to earn the $50 million he is scheduled to receive this year and the $150 million which he will get in 1983 -- praised Mr Reagan's Caribbean Basin Initiative [CBI]. During a dinner, the current head of the [presumably U.S.] administration used the opportunity to voice the usual lies about Cuba and mentioned -- quite a coincidence -- the victory of democracy in El Salvador.

As I said at the beginning, Mr Reagan will go in 1 hour or so to Barbados, an island of the size of Pilon in Granma Province. Well, I believe that as far as an introduction goes, this is enough to begin our analysis of what is behind this tour.

[Rodriguez] Well, Roberto, I believe that Reagan is visiting this part of the continent at the very time when it is experiencing tensions resulting from the U.S. foreign policy. All political observers agree that Reagan's Caribbean tour will resolve none of the serious political, economic and social problems which are plaguing the countries of the area. What is Reagan looking for in the Caribbean? It is really interesting to make an in-depth analysis of this matter and find out the tru objectives of this 5-day tour which the U.S. President is making.

First of all this tour is aimed at promoting the much ballyhooed CBI which President Reagan himself announced at the OAS meeting last month, a plan which has not even been approved by the U.S. Congress so far. It also seeks to make it clear that the United States supports pliant Caribbean governments such as Seaga's administration in Jamaica which is being shown as an example of what the United States wants the other Caribbean people to be.

Yet another objective is to reaffirm the hostility of the United States toward progressive and independent countries such as Nicaragua, Grenada, Cuba, and to try to involve in this aggressive attitude some of these pliant governments in the Caribbean area. Obviously these objectives which Reagan seeks to fulfill are not easy, despite the widespread publicity campaign, the 400 members of his entourage, and anything he may say in his speeches.

First of all, the loss of prestige of the so-called Caribbean Basin Initiative is such that we could say that from its very beginning it has failed as truly effective propaganda material. Everyone knows by now that the amount, which many believe ridiculous, of $350 million involved in the CBI is hardly enough to alleviate the serious difficulties which the region is facing, and we must also mention that 40 percent of this amount will go to increase economic and military aid to the Salvadoran genocidal regime alone. This means that as far as resolving true regional problems goes, the plan -- as everyone knows -- will be unsuccessful.

Many sources have also reported that several countries have been excluded from the alleged benefits which the plan may yield, thus fully proving the political conditions which the United States always sets for its so-called aid plans. In this particular case, Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua are being excluded from any possible benefits from this plan for purely political reasons. All this proves that this plan has only political and military meaning for the U.S. Government.

At the same time, Reagan's attempts to present Jamaica as an example worthy of being imitated by other Caribbean nations; a display window, so to speak, which U.S. imperialism is showing the other Caribbean countries to convince them that they must follow the example. This display has its glass somewhat cracked, because if we take a look, Jamaica's true situation under Edward Seaga's administration we would see that approximately 30 percent of Jamaica's citizens are unemployed, they have no jobs. The country has a foreign debt of over $2.6 billion, and growing every day. In addition to all this, production and services have also been undermined.

Premier Seaga's attitude toward resolving these problems has been to seek an alliance with the U.S. aggressive policy in the Caribbean. This is the example which the United States has set for the Caribbean, an example of which it is proud and which it wants the other Caribbean nations to follow, a discredited example at best.

We should not forget that this Reagan tour is taking place at the very time when new aggressive U.S. military maneuvers are being conducted in the area, and it has been announced that an updated version of the Ocean Venture maneuvers will be launched on 27 April. This means that certain maneuvers are being carried out currently with the participation of British and U.S. units, and as of 27 April there will be other maneuvers which even include a landing at Guantanamo naval base.

At the same time, while Mr Reagan is visiting the Caribbean, news agency reports indicate that attacks against Nicaragua are being increased. These military maneuvers and the attacks on Nicaragua reveal the true essence of imperialist plans which are not exactly aimed at helping the Caribbean countries but at intimidating them and keeping them under the control of the United States by means of pressure and sheer force.

Thus, the peoples, the hungry and the neglected peoples of the Caribbean can expect nothing good from Mr Reagan's visit since it has only propaganda value and will serve merely to strengthen his warmongering plans for the region.

[Agudo] Javier, I would like to point out that, as you mentioned, the presidential entourage is made up of 400 persons but this does not include, or course, the Marines, the Secret Service agents, his personal bodyguards, the CIA agents sent out in advance to tighten up the security of the area, and the experts in electronics, antisubversive struggle, riot control and so forth. A veritable army indeed. I wanted to mention this because one news agency correspondent has said that only Joe Smith was missing -- meaning by Joe Smith the man on the street because even the janitor [presumably of the White House] has been included in the entourage of Mr Reagan's tour.

After Reagan arrives in Barbados this afternoon he will begin his meetings. These meetings will be held between Reagan and the prime ministers of five English-speaking islands, that is, Antigua, Barbados -- of course -- it being the host country, Dominica, St Kitts and St Vincent and the Grenadines.

It is worth pointing out that of the $350 million which will be spent to help the Caribbean Basin, the above mentioned islands, and approximately five more, will receive just $10 million. This proves that...well I do not know what so many people will do with just $10 million, and in any case...

As an anecdote, and bearing in mind that the White House itself has indicated that this tour is part of a working vacation, we can tell you that Mr Reagan will rest at the Casa de Pablo. The Casa de Pablo is a residence, which has been turned into a fortress now, of U.S. businessman (Paul Brandt) who lives in Barbados. This is where President Reagan will spend 4 days, during which he will leave the residence only to hold short meetings and these meetings will last only 2 days at most. The only other visit he may make is to his former colleague and retired actress Claudette Colbert who has been living in voluntary exile in Barbados for many years. The U.S. journalists are saying that Colbert wants to stay away from the agitated life in the United States, the crimes and, especially, the taxes.

Well, comrade, we could go on talking about this subject forever. We could say that the U.S. aid is worth $50 million less than the maneuvers which started 2 days ago on 6 April. We could also ask how so little money will be distributed among so many people in an area where 120 million people have no electric power, in the Caribbean alone, without even mentioning Haiti and other such places. There are also the exclusions, meaning that countries like Grenada and others who have not been invited to participate in this plan because its objective is not cooperative but political. We would like to finish this by recalling that between 52 and 145 million [as heard] children are working in subhuman conditions. Of these, 3 million are in Colombia, almost 1 million in Peru and as to Haiti, there are no statistics.

CASTRO CONGRATULATES LE DUAN ON BIRTHDAY

FL071243 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 7 Apr 82

[Text] Commander in chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has sent a message to Le Duan, secretary general of the Vietnam Communist Party, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

After wishing him the warmest and most fraternal congratulations for his anniversary, Fidel's message notes: with sincere satisfaction, I wish to announce to you that, taking advantage of this joyful event and as a just and deserving tribute to the extraordinary merits gained by you in the eyes of your fatherland and the world revolutionary movement, the leadership of our party and state has decided to bestow on you the highest Cuban decoration, the Order of Jose Marti.

With the modest recognition, Fidel's letter to Le Duan states, we seek to demonstrate once again the profound feelings of affection, respect and admiration we, your Cuban comrades, have for you. Elsewhere, Fidel's message stresses that, as in the days of the war, Vietnam has and will always have a sacred place in our revolutionary feelings, and adds: We will spare no effort to contribute to develop and enrich more and more the exemplary friendship uniting our parties, governments and peoples.

In closing, it says: I wish to convey to you a strong embrace and best wishes for success in your high responsibilities, good health and personal happiness. Fraternally, (signed) Fidel Castro Ruz.

BRIEFS

MPSP OFFICIAL IN MOSCOW -- Severo Aguirre del Cristo, president of the Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples [MPSP], met today in Moscow with (Yuriy Shukov), chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace. They discussed cooperation between the two organizations and the work of the World Peace Council. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1915 GMT 8 Apr 82 FL]

JAMAICAN PRIME MINISTER MEETS WITH REAGAN

FL081520 Bridgetown CANA in English 1425 GMT 8 Apr 82

[By Paget Defreitas]

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 8 Apr (CANA) -- Prime Minister Edward Seaga has apparently told U.S. President Ronald Reagan that Jamaica would welcome negotiations between the United States and Nicaragua to help ease the tensions in Central America, as well as press the case for the east Caribbean for more official transfers under the President's multi-million dollar Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI). The Jamaican Prime Minister and the American President met for about an hour yesterday during Mr Reagan's overnight stay here on his way to Barbados on a working visit, beginning today. The discussions centered around Jamaica's economic recovery programme and the CBI, from which Mr Reagan has implied that leftist Nicaragua and the east Caribbean island of Grenada would be excluded.

At a briefing here last night, Prime Minister Seaga did not give definitely the points discussed, but his answers to queries indicated that the Central American issue was covered and vast Caribbean reservations about the commitment to them under the CBI was fully covered. The United States has accused Nicaragua of funnelling Cuban arms to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador fighting to overthrow the country's government. The Central American issue has caused a stand-off between Washington and Managua. The Nicaraguans have accused Washington of plotting to overthrow the Sandinist regime there. Mexico has been attempting to bring both sides to the negotiating table, and Mr Seaga, in a reference to this, noted that "the stage has been set for consultations," though there were still prerequisites to be met before talks could begin. "...We are in favour of consultation rather than confrontation... We would like to see consultation," the prime minister said. Asked whether this was a view he would put to the American President, he replied: "It is a view that as Prime Minister I would put to the world."

Mr Seaga also gave the impression that he argued on behalf of the eastern Caribbean which claim that the 10 million (U.S.) dollars supplemental financing allocated to them under the CBI this year, would not meet their needs for infrastructural development, therefore not enhancing their chances to benefit from the private sector growth expected under the aid and trade programme. Questioned on whether after the meeting President Reagan would have had a better understanding of the position of the eastern Caribbean states, the prime minister said Jamaica had consistently stated that the problems of that region were special and that "the view we have is not going to be lost."

It is also believed that both men looked at the problem in El Salvador, and though Mr Seaga was not definite, indications were that there was a congruence of views between Jamaica and the United States. The prime minister [said] his government was waiting to see what emerges from the recent elections there, for which he said there was a high turn-out and "a repudiation of the tactics of the left." The leftwing parties which support the insurgents boycotted the elections, leaving only the right to field candidates. Mr Seaga said that whatever interim administration emerged from the elected constituent assembly, Jamaica hoped it would not reverse the reforms instituted by the civilian-military junta.

On the CBI itself, Mr Seaga said that "the information we have "indicated that it would pass through the U.S. congress relatively unscathed."

The Jamaican leader said Mr Reagan's stop-over here had served to strengthen the already firm U.S.-Jamaica relations, and he expected the media spotlight on the island would result in increasing tourism flows and increasing investment. He was also confident that Jamaica would swing a deal to sell the United States more bauxite for its strategic mineral reserves. Last last year the United States ordered the purchase of 1.6 million tonnes of Jamaican bauxite to help bail the country out of a precarious economic position following the down-turn of the bauxite-alumina industry here, an offshoot from the soft world aluminum market.

PARAGUAY

DETERIORATION OF RELATIONS WITH ARGENTINA DENIED

PY081450 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 8 Apr 82 p 8

[Text] Authorized Foreign Ministry spokesmen emphatically told this newspaper yesterday that "there is no deterioration of relations between the Paraguayan and Argentine Governments." In view of the foregoing, a very special situation has been cleared up arising from the issuance of press communiques in the last few hours by the Argentine Embassy in our capital and later by our Foreign Ministry in which the essential parts did not fully coincide.

The Argentine Embassy in Asuncion referred to the alleged "valuable support" of the Paraguayan Government for the Argentine occupation of the Malvinas Islands, but the Paraguayan Foreign Ministry only expressed its "natural concern" over the conflict, hoping that a peaceful solution would be found.

The authorized spokesmen emphasized that indeed the Paraguayan Government "has not taken an official position over this difficult Malvinas situation because it believes it is more prudent to closely follow the events, study in detail all steps taken -- political, military and diplomatic -- without rushing." They also emphasized that Paraguay maintains cordial diplomatic relations and considerable cooperation with the two countries currently in conflict, therefore, according to diplomatic observers, it has become a real problem to support either side.

Asked if the Paraguayan attitude of remaining silent while other countries immediately reacted on this issue has to do -- as indicated at one time -- with some situations directly affecting the relations between the two countries, the spokesmen denied this possibility. "It is true that there are some pending problems that have not yet been solved between Paraguay and Argentina. For example there is the case of the changing of the Pilcomayo River course which has not yet been fully solved, but the Paraguayan Government expects with optimism that Argentina will fulfill an agreement so that this regrettable incident can be forgotten," said the spokesman indicating that the one thing (Malvinas) should not be related to the other (Pilcomayo) in the context of official relations between the two governments.

PERU

NAVY REPORTS CLAIM WARSHIPS SAILING SOUTH

PY082253 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2241 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Lima, 8 Apr (TELAM) -- According to reports known in this capital today and mainly originating from navy sources, part of the Peruvian Navy, including some submarines, have sailed south for the purpose of keeping a stricter control of Peruvian waters at and beyond the border with Chile.

At Callao port near this capital a high navy officer said that he was seriously concerned at the movements which, according to his statements, were reportedly made by Chilean warships based on Valparaiso and which, according to reports given by Chilean sources and intercepted here, would have a connection with the Argentine presence in the South Atlantic.